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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

General Pershing is home again after putting many finishing touches upon the beautiful Battle Monuments in France. Welcome, General. The country and the Army wish you a happy, healthy and prosperous New Year!

The farewell report of General MacArthur as Chief-of-Staff is an outstanding exposition of the Army's strength and weakness, besides being a literary production of absorbing interest to soldier and layman. I commend it to the President and the Congress as sound dogma for guidance and for adoption.

Congress will meet on Thursday next. Retroactive legislation restoring longevity pay and the 5 per cent of pay withheld are assured. Practically every Senator and Congressman arriving in Washington say they favor prompt action. It can't be too soon, gentlemen!

The President has approved the substantial increase in naval personnel required to man the Fleet with the ships under construction in commission. That is a forward step for the nation's defense.

Now for the enactment of the Thompson bill increasing the Army. Both Secretary Dern and General MacArthur recommend such action. The President is silent, but will approve the measure if enacted. So I ask Senator Sheppard and Representative McSwain to get their committees busy.

The interest of the President in the fleet command slate is shown by the direction given to Secretary Swanson to submit his recommendations to the White House. He will act in a few days. I predict most of the flag officers will have their tours extended as was done in the case of Admiral Reeves.

Brig. Gen. A. T. Smith is relinquishing the direction of G-2 General Staff to assume command of the 18th brigade at Boston. General MacArthur is understood to be highly pleased with the efficiency of General Smith's intelligence service. That's a gratifying Yuletide gift. General for you and your organization—and deserved!

Completing 12 years' service as superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps, Miss J. Beatrice Bowman will retire on January 1. She will be succeeded by Miss Myn M. Hoffman. The Corps is fortunate in having had Miss Bowman's direction and in her succession by Miss Hoffman.

Thanks to the Association of Graduates of West Point, the Civil Service Commission has announced its recognition of the West Point, Naval and Coast Guard Academies as Colleges, thus making graduates eligible for cert. (Continued on Next Page)

Congress Gets Report On Army Investigation

Sharply condemning "lobbying" in connection with War Department purchases the special House Military subcommittee in its final report to the House filed Friday demanded enactment of additional legislative "safeguards" to prevent "corrupt business agents" from obtaining special consideration and information from "dishonest and weak government officials."

Among the proposed legal "correctives" advanced by the subcommittee in the particularly biting report filed by Representative John J. McSwain is a proposal for a special statute of limitation for Army personnel whereby offenses committed six to ten years ago could be prosecuted, thus lengthening the usual three year period after which prosecution is barred.

No names are mentioned in the report in connection with any charges of irregularity, the committee stating that the War Department is now investigating the evidence gathered by them and has promised to take disciplinary and corrective action. A number of the cases are set forth at length, however, without the names of the persons involved.

After reciting the case of an officer of the Judge Advocate General's department, who it is claimed accepted a number of fees for legal services while on active duty, the report recommends the enactment of a law specifically forbidding Army officers from receiving fees of any sort for any character of services from outside sources.

Referring to the Grand Jury investigation of the War Department last year, the report states "the result of the investigation by your committee justifies it in joining heartily with the criticisms made by the Grand Jury and in its condemnation of its pernicious practice of lobbying in the manner under scrutiny." One section of the report is devoted to the matter of the committee's row last Summer with Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois, chief of the Air Corps. No new accusations were leveled against the General, the comment being limited to a review of events and a refutation of counter-charges made in the press and elsewhere backing General Foulois.

Concluding its statement of the Foulois case with extracts from its previous report to substantiate its accusations, the report declares that since then, so they are informed, "General Foulois has been stripped and shorn by the War Department of much of his power and authority." It also announces for the first time the fact which was published exclusively in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL two weeks ago, that the Secretary of War had on December 13 ordered the Inspector General to make a complete investigation of the case.

Turning to the question of purchase of automobiles and surplus property the report states, "the evidence, written and oral, developed by the committee establishes a deplorable condition that has existed over a long period of years, prejudicial both to the interest of the

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Presidential Approval To Navy Personnel Bill

President Roosevelt has given his approval to a 1,500 officer increase in the Navy.

This week, following conferences with Secretary of the Navy Swanson, the President agreed to the Navy Department plan to build up the line officer strength to 7,012 officers, the number estimated as needed to man a treaty Navy. A bill to carry out this objective by enlarging the entering classes at the Naval Academy, will be sent to Congress soon after the new session opens next week. It still has to go through the Bureau of Budget but this is a mere formality for the President has already passed on it.

The bill would raise the present authorized strength of the line of the Navy from 5,499 to 7,012 by increasing the present ratio of line officers to enlisted men. Existing law provides that the number of line officers shall be four percent of the authorized enlisted strength. The percentage fixed in the proposed bill is 5.1 percent. At present the line officer strength is in excess of the authorized limit, there being some 500 additional ensigns as a result of special legislation permitting the commissioning of full Naval Academy classes.

Accomplishment of the increase will be by boosting the number of appointments to the Academy permitted each member of Congress to four and then to five. Under this plan, it is stated, the

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Col. Andrews Heads Air Force

Appointment of Lt. Col. Frank M. Andrews, AC, USA, to be commander of the General Headquarters Air Force and the approval of a test organization for that force was announced this week at the War Department.

The Department characterized the organization as "by far the most important and evolutionary step towards modernization of the forces of the United States that has been taken since the World War."

The full text of the Department's announcement, made public Thursday, Dec. 27, follows:

Secretary of War George H. Dern yesterday announced his approval of a test organization of the General Headquarters Air Force, effective at once. At the same time it was announced that Lt. Col. Frank M. Andrews, Air Corps, had been designated as the Commander of this centralized air force, with headquarters at Langley Field, Va. Colonel Andrews is a distinguished officer of the Air Corps, an outstanding pilot, with long experience in command of Air Corps tactical organizations.

The new General Headquarters Air Force will consist of practically all the combat elements of the Air Corps in continental United States, together with certain observation and service units. There will be very few immediate changes of station of Air Corps units incident to the creation of the new organization. The various elements of this

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Army Increase Urged By General MacArthur

In a comprehensive report which called the attention of the nation to the needs of the Army, General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, this week urged the upbuilding of the service both in personnel and materiel.

In his report to the Secretary of War, General MacArthur urged a regular Army of 14,000 officers, and 165,000 enlisted men; a National Guard of 210,000 enlisted men, an Officers Reserve Corps (active) of 120,000 and in addition well trained Enlisted Reserve (which is now practically nonexistent) of 120,000 men.

The General also pointed to the deplorable conditions in the Army promotion situation and quoted from his directive to the War Department General Council to show what is now being done to develop a solution.

"Methods for the control of Regular officer promotion" he said, "have a direct and important bearing on the type and quality of the commissioned leadership provided for the Military Establishment. These methods are therefore important to the whole question of national defense, since every portion of the Military Establishment responds directly or indirectly to the influence of the Regular Officer Corps. This body must be intelligent, virile, forward-looking, and completely devoted to duty, or all efforts directed toward the development of an efficient defense will prove abortive and all treasure poured into it will be wasted."

"Every large organization is compelled to systemize policies affecting personnel. These are successful only when their details are developed with specific regard for the needs of the particular establishment. But in every case they must be based upon clear appreciation of fundamental human traits and characteristics."

The Chief of Staff also called attention to the long standing need for correction of the pay situation in the Army, but said that the subject is not one that should be made the basis of immediate recommendation to Congress, asserting that it should be adjusted after the present financial crisis.

"The military profession" he reported, "is not for any individual who measures success in financial reward. Officers in particular enter the Army as a life career, and no officer can regard his entry as anything else than a self-consecration to the service of his country. Pay is therefore important only as it represents to the individual an important to discharge his normal responsibilities, to accord his dependents cultural advantages to which public opinion regards them as entitled, and to have a proper pride in himself and his governmental position."

"Application of this principal naturally requires also provision for a retired pay, since current salaries are necessarily consumed in meeting current obligations, and the military man is prevented from building up an estate with which to care for himself and his family during old age or his own disability. Aside from modest and nearly always inadequate

(Continued on Next Page)

Editors of Leading Newspapers Comment on Matters Affecting Services

Problems affecting the personnel of the armed services have been the subject of editorial comment in the leading newspapers of late.

"Congress should give thorough heed to Secretary Dern's recommendations regarding a greatly needed increase in Regular Army personnel," states the *San Antonio Express*.

"Congress should provide for increasing the Regular Army by 2,250 officers and 47,400 enlisted men, under an expansion plan to be completed within five years, at least. At the same time the Army housing program should be pushed, so that everybody in the military service would be afforded adequate shelter. Many officers and enlisted men still are compelled to occupy quarters and barracks which are weather-beaten shacks, uncomfortable and insanitary. ***

"It is encouraging that the Secretary of War urges an early increase in Army Air Corps personnel and equipment. The flying branch should enroll at least 1,650 Regular and 550 Reserve officers and 15,000 enlisted men, under the program adopted eight years ago, but never fully completed because of inadequate appropriations. ***

"The Air Corps should have at least 2,320 serviceable planes, and it would be good economy to keep 1,000 more of various categories in reserve. In event of war the Air Corps—like other Army branches—would be expanded rapidly and it should be prepared for emergencies."

"The shortly approaching departure of Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander to make his home at La Jolla, Cal., occasions a pull at the heart strings of hundreds of Tacomans who have learned to know and love this grand old soldier," states the *Tacoma, Wash., Ledger*.

"At the time of his retirement in 1927 as commander at Ft. Lewis, General Alexander has risen from private through the ranks with a brilliant record as a soldier. ***

"Even before his retirement he had entered actively into the civic, political and social life of Tacoma and the state. Since then his life has been particularly busy, serving, among other things, as department commander of the American Legion, potente of Aflif temple, chairman of the city planning commission, general chairman of the NRA and as a delegate to the Washington state convention on prohibition repeal. ***

"A dozen campaigns have not bowed the general's shoulders nor dimmed his

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

tain positions requiring collegiate education. Extraordinary that the Commission should have hesitated so long to give recognition that the entire country accords.

An important move toward effective efficiency, the creation of the GHQ Air Force, with Lt. Col. Frank M. Andrews, AC, as commander. Such a concentration in peace will mean practice for defense in war. A fine opportunity, Colonel Andrews, or is it to be Brig. Gen. Andrews?

The Army is in an admirable state of health, according to Maj. Gen. Robert U. Patterson, Surgeon General, in his annual report. Of course, with able men on the job and fine cooperation, the Medical Department is a branch that every one is proud of.

Congress should not fail to adopt the suggestion of Secretary Dern and provide for 15 days' training annually for 30,000 Reserve Officers. Such action would be of national benefit, and the cost would be negligible in comparison with the reserve efficiency obtained.

The law: The President is authorized to appoint Richmond Pierson Hobson "a Rear Admiral in the Navy with the rank, pay and allowances thereof." The interpretation approved by the President: Hobson to be a naval constructor with the rank, pay and allowances of Rear Admiral. Hobson is pleased and the Line satisfied. So there you are!

Mystery: Brig. Gen. John W. Gulick detached from duty at Panama and ordered to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 General Staff. A few days later, orders revoked. It looks as though we need you both in Panama and Washington, General!

Baltimore rightly is bemoaning the departure of Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone for the Pacific Coast and is planning through its Association of Commerce on January 24 to express its feelings. But the General promises that when he retires he will make Maryland his home. That is news received with satisfaction by the people who feel he has distinguished himself in active and constructive participation in many business, civic and philanthropic enterprises.

Chief of Staff's Message to Army

The concluding paragraph of the annual report of General Douglas MacArthur to the Secretary of War is of interest to every service family. It follows:

In closing my tour of duty as Chief of Staff, I express to you, sir, my sincere appreciation for the uniform support you have accorded my plans and administration. To the officers and enlisted men of the Army, to their wives and families, I say good-bye with admiration and affection. They need no eulogy from me. They are writing their own history in the annals of our Nation's successes; but when I think of their patience under adversity, of their modesty in accomplishment, and of their loyal and unquestioning devotion, I am filled with an emotion I cannot express. I want them to know that I have done my best, that I have kept the soldier's faith.

(Since the preparation of his report General MacArthur's tour has been indefinitely extended).

General MacArthur's Report

(Continued from First Page)

amounts of insurance, soldiers have no opportunity of any kind to protect their dependents against want after they themselves have died.

"To establish pay rates at a lower level than represented in this principle implies a lack of governmental appreciation of the soldier's services and so will eventually affect his morale adversely. From the standpoint of the Government itself, practical results of inadequate pay are certain to be felt in two directions: The first is that officers, in an effort to meet pressing obligations, must seek some outside source of income, with consequent divided interest and lowered efficiency; the second is that eventually young men thoroughly equipped by nature and education to meet the high standards required of officers will not, unless of independent means, seek commissions in the Army. Thus we would be reverting to the same methods, though for a different reason, that were followed for many years in some European armies, in which commissions were available only to the sons of the wealthy.

"The corps of Army officers in our country has always been maintained as

best in living. If a full life means a happy one, then General Alexander should be supremely happy because there are few who have been able to crowd more worthwhile activities in a single lifetime."

"Immediate construction of the Nicaraguan canal is to be proposed at the next session of congress and this long deferred project merits consideration now when the nation is in a mood to undertake major construction jobs," the *San Diego Union* states. "Two principal reasons have been advanced for attempting the work now. The Panama canal now is operating at 80 per cent of capacity. The time approaches when we must choose between increasing that capacity and constructing another canal at the Nicaraguan site originally considered. For military reasons the second alternative seems to be far the wiser course to follow. The Panama canal is now the most exposed spot in our entire system of national defense. We would lose nearly half of our immediately effective naval strength if it were closed even temporarily."

"The Nicaraguan site has been thoroughly examined and endorsed by engineering authorities. Eventually a canal will be created there. Now that the matter is being brought up again it should be thoroughly investigated, for time passes and the need grows constantly."

"So much good has been done, and can still be done, by the Senate Munitions Committee that it would be a major tragedy if its lengthy investigation of the traffic in arms should fail to achieve some measure of practical control over this evil," the *Washington Post* declares.

"If there were any assurance that Senator Nye's plan for government ownership and control would really solve the problem, it would not be arousing the criticism which is the case—the feelings of the munitions manufacturers entirely aside. But at best the Nye scheme can do no more than cleanse the American conscience, while intensifying the traffic in other nations which are neither as quixotic nor so disposed to feel that an infinitely intricate problem can be disposed of by moralistic resolutions."

"The Nye Committee has made very clear that control of the arms traffic is essentially an international problem. As such, effective solution can obviously be found only through an international rather than a purely national approach."

a true product of democracy. It has constituted a representative cross-section of educated American manhood. Initial selections are based largely upon competition, and thereafter the obviously unfit are almost automatically eliminated. Although for some years the pay of the commissioned grades has been too low, deleterious effects have not as yet made themselves distinctly and generally manifest. Confidence that the Government will eventually correct obvious injustices has not abated, while within the past 4 years lowered living costs have operated to raise relative salaries of military men, particularly since the restoration of a substantial portion of the cuts imposed by the various economy acts.

"But the problem of devising an efficient pay system for the defense services has not been solved. Present rates have existed since 1908 with only one revision, which was in the nature of a stop-gap compromise effected in 1922. Time and again statistics have been submitted to committees of Congress demonstrating clearly the very unfavorable relative position in this respect occupied by military personnel.

"Examination of pay schedules for the various branches of the Federal Government shows that, except for the armed services, 1928 salaries averaged 25 to 175 percent higher than in 1908. During the same period the average increase for Army officers was only about 11 percent. Salary increases in the commercial world have likewise outstripped those applying to the Army and Navy, and even under depression conditions, civil salaries are, for positions of comparable requirements and responsibility, higher than in the Army.

"In 1929, at the request of a congressional committee, a joint investigation with respect to both promotion and pay conducted by representatives of the six services affected by the Pay Act of 1922. At that time Congress generally recognized the fact that pay rates applying to the armed services were disproportionately low. However, the economic depression was upon the country before any legal correction could be applied.

"The subject is not one that should be made the basis of immediate recommendation to Congress. It can be adjusted satisfactorily only when the Government has been relieved of the necessity for solving acute financial and economic problems of a national scope, and opportunity becomes available for exhaustive analysis of every factor of morale, efficiency, and economy.

"But it is important that reports upon the Army as a whole continue to point out the essentials of the pay situation

together with their probable effects upon the future efficiency of our defense forces."

Regarding material the General recommended:

"Continuous experimentation and development to insure possession of models which in efficiency are equal, and if possible superior, to any other in their respective classes.

"The procurement of each type in moderate quantities so as to develop applicable changes in doctrine, training methods, and organization, and to maintain a combat force of reasonable size in a state of readiness for efficient emergency action.

"All necessary replacements to be made in the latest models available.

"Determination of probable war needs in each essential class of munitions.

"Every possible rearrangement is for peace for prompt quantity production in emergency.

"Adherence to this program represents, in the field of matériel, the minimum preparation consistent with safety."

Regarding personnel he said:

"To summarize the existing situation with regard to strength in personnel and the Army's minimum requirements:

"The Defense Act authorized an enlisted strength for—

"The Regular Army of 280,000.

"The National Guard of approximately 430,000.

"Enlisted Reserve of indefinite size.

"We now have—

"In the Regular Army, 118,750 enlisted men.

"In the National Guard, 175,000 enlisted men.

"The Enlisted Reserve is practically non-existent.

"We need—

"A Regular Army of 165,000 men.

"A National Guard of 210,000 men.

"A well-trained Enlisted Reserve of not less than 120,000 men.

"An Officers' Reserve Corps (active portion) of 120,000, as against the 89,000 now obtaining."

Colonel Lynch to China

Col. George A. Lynch, former deputy administrator of NRA when he was the right-hand man of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, has been assigned to command the Fifteenth Infantry at Tientsin, relieving Col. Reynolds J. Burt.

Colonel Lynch served as deputy administrator of NRA from March 29, 1934, to Nov. 1, 1934. After the retirement of General Johnson he resumed his former duties as intelligence officer at headquarters on Governors Island of the Second Corps Area.

Army Munitions Views

The hearings of the Nye committee, although they have stirred up considerable publicity on the subject of munitions, have brought little to light as to the needs of the Nation and National Defense in the realm of munitions. It is therefore of particular concern to those interested in these needs that the War Department, through its representative, Lt. Col. C. T. Harris, GSC, USA, has given the Nye committee its views on the subject.

In view of the importance of this War Department statement on munitions it is reproduced herewith in full:

The War Department is convinced that in the event of war American industry must produce the major portion of the required munitions. Assuming this premise, it follows that so far as practicable industry should be prepared to perform its war mission. Therefore, the War Department has consistently favored the participation of American industry in munitions manufacture and has encouraged the production of munitions not only for the United States Government but also for export where such export is not contrary to the policies of the State Department and does not divulge vital military secrets of design. This policy has been followed because it is believed that an organization or an industry that has produced munitions in peace will be better qualified thereafter to produce munitions in war.

The War Department does not oppose in any way the licensing of American industry in the manufacture of munitions, as it does not believe that control by licensing will in any way impair the efficiency of American industry for munitions manufacture in war.

The War Department does not favor the nationalization of munitions manufacture—that is, the full manufacture in government establishments. Such a policy would fail in war, and therefore does not appear logical in peace.

The War Department's policy in this matter agrees completely with the British policy regarding the same matter, as set forth by Sir John Simon in a statement before the British Parliament, as follows:

"Our system for the supply of munitions of war to the government combines a nucleus of State production with production by armament firms and private shipyards. A nucleus of State factories is useful not only for the weapons that they themselves produce but as a check on the prices and qualities of those produced by private companies. The private armament firm has its skilled staff, its organization, its machinery—some of it extremely heavy and important. The armaments side of its business could not be maintained without foreign orders. If we are plunged into war, these armament firms and private shipyards are able to switch over rapidly from their level of peace production to their maximum of war production."

A statement outlining the considered thought of the War Department in connection with the production of munitions has been prepared, and, with the permission of the committee, will now be read:

The Production of Munitions.

1. Requirements.
 1. Quantity.
 2. Complexity.
 3. Time.
2. Productive facilities in the United States.
 1. Government arsenals.
 2. The private munitions industry.
 - (a) Powder and explosives.
 - (b) Small arms and small arms ammunition.
 - (c) Airplanes.
 - (d) Other industrial facilities.
 - (e) Plans for the mobilization of industry.
 3. Government control and operation of the munitions industry.
 1. Government control.
 2. Government monopoly in peace.
 3. Government monopoly in war.
 - (a) Initial cost of necessary manufacturing plants.
 - (b) Upkeep.
 - (c) Personnel.
 - (d) Location.
 - (e) Expansion.
 - (f) Artillery and ammunition.
 4. Relative efficiency of government and private plants.
 4. War profits.
 5. Requirements.
 1. Quantity.

In times of peace the War Department spends approximately \$100,000,000 annually for supplies and equipment. The present strength of the regular army and the National Guard is roughly 300,000 men. During the first year of a major war we may expect this force to be expanded to at least 3,000,000 men, or ten times the strength of the peace establishment. The requirements for food, clothing, medical supplies and personal equipment would be increased more than twenty-fold, since ordinarily less than half the troops are on active duty. It would be necessary to obtain within a short period

Promotion Views Expressed in Journal Poll

The following tabulations show the results of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Promotion Poll classified according to rank and according to arms and services from cumulative returns received up to Thursday, December 27.

The Vote by Ranks

Promotion Plan as numbered on Journal Ballot	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	Based on Revised List	Other Places	Cumulative Total
Major Generals	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	1			11
Brigadier Generals	6	2	0	0	7	0	0	4			19
Colonels	105	7	2	10	28	1	2	22			177
Lieut. Colonels	134	12	2	17	38	3	3	26			235
Majors	422	39	8	36	112	15	4	69			705
Captains	884	52	18	20	117	70	80	142			1383
1st Lieutenants	590	46	21	24	140	57	21	77			976
2nd Lieutenants	285	11	13	17	67	49	8	17			467
TOTALS	2427	170	64	124	517	195	118	357	3972		

How the Arms and Services Voted

General Officers	7	3	0	0	15	0	0	5	30
Infantry	976	56	16	26	138	2	44	116	1374
Cavalry	213	11	4	12	34	1	10	27	312
Field Artillery	348	31	8	22	98	6	12	43	567
Coast Artillery Corps	261	27	8	16	57	1	10	31	411
Air Corps	85	3	6	7	35	156	2	25	318
Corps of Engineers	145	9	5	15	33	19	8	23	257
Signal Corps	62	5	5	6	20	1	3	10	112
Adj. Gen. Dept.	22	0	0	2	5	0	0	4	33
Judge Advocate Gen. Dept.	24	1	1	0	3	4	0	4	37
Quartermaster Corps	179	11	8	6	27	5	15	35	286
Finance Dept.	26	2	1	0	3	0	3	8	43
Ordnance Dept.	65	10	2	9	45	0	11	14	156
Chemical Warfare Service	14	1	0	3	4	0	0	12	34
TOTALS	2427	170	64	124	517	195	118	357	3972

of time an initial supply of equipment equal to ten times that in use by the regular army and National Guard. Maintenance allowances would be more than ten times the normal, since the wear and tear in war is much greater than in peace.

During the World War each machine gun in active service fired forty-seven times more rounds and each 3-inch field gun 180 times more rounds of ammunition than the peacetime allowance for the same period. Thus, based on World War experience, if the number of guns is increased tenfold, the expenditure of machine-gun ammunition will be increased 47,000 per cent and artillery ammunition 180,000 per cent. These figures should give some idea of the quantity of munitions required in war.

2—COMPLEXITY. Most items of munitions are highly complex and present serious difficulties in production. Field guns are made from the finest steel. Both guns and recoil mechanisms are machine finished with a nicety unusual in commercial practice. Fire-control instruments require a high degree of precision. Motorization necessitates development of prime movers and the adapting of gun carriages, limbers and caissons to high-speed conveyance. The manufacture of artillery ammunition presents several difficult problems. Shell casings are carefully forged and machined. The fuse for a shell is as delicate as a watch. Complete interchangeability of parts is required. Cannon powder must be as nearly uniform as it is humanly possible to make it, since even relatively slight variations in quality will cause serious variations in range. Loading shell is an especially hazardous process due to the danger of explosion. Mechanization is opening up a comparatively new field where the production of such casings of war as tanks and armored cars is rapidly becoming more important. The bitter experience of the United States in the World War illustrates the difficulties of producing military airplanes in quantities.

3—TIME. Not only are complex items of munitions required in enormous quantities in war, but these munitions must be available at the time and place they are needed by the troops. Time is one element in war that cannot be purchased at any price. Due to its fortunate geographical position, this country has been able to maintain a relatively lower degree of preparedness for war than most other nations. This applies both to raising troops and supplying them with munitions.

The speed with which effective mobilization can be carried out is dependent upon three factors:

- a. The rapidity with which personnel can be procured.
- b. The length of time required to organize units and train them for combat.
- c. The rate at which munitions can be manufactured and supplied.

For purposes of planning the rate at which men can be procured is made the

standard, and every effort is bent toward increasing the speed of the other two factors.

B. Productive facilities in the United States.

1. Government arsenals.

At present the government has six manufacturing arsenals for the production of ordnance supplies and one for gas-defense equipment. There are no government facilities for making airplanes or communications equipment. Edgewood arsenal, which is operated by the Chemical Warfare Service, manufactures all gas masks used by the army, navy and marine corps. The six ordnance arsenals manufacture all artillery, artillery and small-arms ammunition, rifles and pistol models of tanks and armored cars. After models have been adopted, quantity production may be secured through competitive bids or undertaken at the arsenals, depending upon comparative costs and availability of facilities. The patented Browning automatic rifles and machine guns are purchased commercially. The arsenals produce about 85 per cent of the powder used by the army. Only special powders for particular purposes are procured from private sources. At present the arsenals are producing some explosives but there are no facilities for manufacturing TNT, lead aside and mercury fulminate.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that with some expansion the arsenals could meet all peace time requirements except for aircraft and communications equipment. However, the maximum capacity of the arsenals is only a small part of the war requirements. Present war plans contemplate the maximum utilization of existing government plants with such additions as are necessary to round out production. It is expected that such government plants will be able to produce approximately the following percentages of the estimated war requirements of twelve vital items:

ITEM NUMBER	
1	0 per cent
2	less than 1 per cent
3	0 per cent
4	9 per cent
5	23 per cent
6	25 per cent
7	0 per cent
8	0 per cent
9	35 per cent
10	23 per cent
11	less than 1 per cent
12	0 per cent

2. The private munitions industry.

For present purposes manufacturers of the following products may be classed as the essence of the munitions industry of the United States:

- a. Powder and explosives.
- b. Small arms and small arms ammunition.
- c. Airplanes.

There are no facilities equipped for quan-

Submit Your Vote

For the convenience of those officers of promotion list branches who have failed to receive or have lost their ballots we are reproducing below the questions, so that they may indicate their preferences, clip and mail to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1701 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.:

1. The MacArthur Bill with such attrition as comes normally and under the revised Class B method.
2. A method based upon forced attrition.
3. A method based solely upon selection up.
4. A method based solely upon selection out.
5. A method based upon some combination of the preceding three.
6. A method based upon a separate promotion list for independent branches.
7. A promotion list based upon revision with some combination of the other methods.
8. Any other plan you may have in mind.

Remarks:

Name
Rank
Branch of Service

tity production of artillery or artillery ammunition. Neither naval construction plants nor mere dealers are concerned.

Generally speaking, the above plants manufacture both commercial and military items. The speed with which they can get into quantity production of particular items immediately following a declaration of war will depend upon the extent to which they have been manufacturing the same or similar items in peace. No private enterprise can be expected to maintain a plant in a stand-by condition merely because such plant may be needed by the government in war. Military equipment is sold only to governments. Therefore, the business of manufacturing such equipment in this country can be kept alive only through orders from the United States Government or the development of an export business.

The status of each branch of the industry will be briefly considered.

a. Powder and explosives.

Several kinds of explosives are used in war. To a very limited extent one kind may be substituted for another depending upon availability. Two kinds of powder are required, namely, small arms powder and cannon powder. Almost every size of cannon takes a different size of powder. No substitution is practicable as even a slight change in the powder will seriously affect the range of a gun. Considerable quantities of certain types of powder and explosives are sold commercially in the United States every year. However, the total production is only a small part of the amount that will be required in war. Moreover, some of the most important military types are not used to an appreciable extent for commercial purposes. This is especially true of cannon powder. Hence, the productive capacity of existing plants will have to be expanded to the utmost. Manifestly this expansion will be facilitated if the concerns involved have peacetime experience in the production of the particular types of powder and explosives they will be called upon to furnish in war.

b. Small arms and small arms ammunition.

Between August, 1914, and April, 1917, the small arms industry in the United States built up a large manufacturing capacity under the stimulus of orders from the Allies. As a result, after this country entered the war, requirements in small arms and small arms ammunition were more satisfactorily met than in almost any type of military supplies and equipment.

Generally speaking, the same firms are in business today, but are not engaged to any considerable extent in the production of military items. As has already been pointed out, the United States Government is not purchasing any standard small arms ammunition at the present time, and only a few small arms, such as the patented Browning machine guns and automatic rifles. Except for a limited export business, these firms are engaged mostly in the manufacture of such commercial items as sporting arms and ammunition, washing machines, refrigerators, cutlery, etc. In the event of war, (Please turn to Page 308)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Major Hills Wins

In a most glorious finish to the tournament, Maj. J. H. Hills, A.G.D., succeeded in retaining his title as the Hawaiian Department's Singles Champ for the sixth time by defeating Wheeler Field's Lt. Powel, 6-4, 6-4, 8-6. Trailing in each of the first two sets, the Major found it necessary to delve deeply in his bag of tricks and experience to win from the junior officer.

In reaching the finals, Lt. Powel defeated Pvt. Rosenberg, Luke Field, 6-1, 6-1, and Lt. Stone, Schofield, 6-1, 6-3. His next match with Corporal Howard, Luke Field, proved a stickler, but he managed to come thru and won the affray 6-3, 6-3. With but one step to attain the finals he then defeated Lt. Barker, Fort Ruger, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, the latter won the first set and figured greatly in the remaining two.

Major Hills showed his superiority throughout the tournament by winning from Pvt. Oberg, Schofield, 6-1, 6-0, from Capt. Wade, 6-0, 6-2, and Sgt. Brooks, Schofield, 6-2, 6-1. In his next encounter he met a snag in the form of Lt. Ankenbrandt, a newcomer to Schofield, who plays almost the same style of game. However, the Major's accuracy and steadiness were too much for the Lieutenant, and the final score leaned towards the senior officer 6-0, 6-1. In the semi-finals he defeated Lt. Cooper, Fort Ruger, who had recently won the Honolulu Sector Singles Tournament, decisively to the tune of 6-0, 6-0, 6-3, and the right to defend his singles title.



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Army Industrial College

The following policy has been announced:

1. The following approved policy with reference to the apportionment and selection of student officers for the Army Industrial College, school year 1935-1936, is communicated to you for your information and guidance:

a. The apportionment of students to the Supply Arms and Services and to the Finance Department is as follows:

Quartermaster Corps	9
Medical Department	2
Finance Department	2
Corps of Engineers	4
Ordnance Department	9
Signal Corps	2
Chemical Warfare Service	2
Air Corps	9

*6 Air Corps officers will be assigned; a maximum of 9 is authorized subject to the recommendation of the Chief of Air Corps.

b. No quotas are fixed for Arms and Services other than those specified above. Chiefs of Arms and Services for which no quotas have been fixed, who may desire to send officers to the Army Industrial College, will submit appropriate recommendations to The Adjutant General subject to the following limitations:

Cavalry	2
Coast Artillery	3
Field Artillery	3
Infantry	4
The Adjutant General's Dept.	1

2. Students will be selected from Army officers of one of the following three groups:

a. Officers who have graduated at the Army War College, or are in the present War College Class.

b. Officers who have graduated at

the Command and General Staff School and upon graduation were recommended for General Staff eligibility.

c. Officers who have demonstrated outstanding ability and who, in the opinion of the chief of branch, possess special qualifications for this training.

3. Officers selected must in all cases have a general rating not below "Excellent."

In addition, students will be within the following age limits:

Lieutenants	40
Captains	45
Major	49
Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels	52

a. No officer of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, or Coast Artillery Corps will be selected to take this course unless he is an officer of outstanding ability and has demonstrated qualifications for duty of a General Staff nature. Final selections of officers from these arms will be made by the Chief of Staff.

4. In recommending officers for detail as students, Chiefs of Arms and Services should give consideration to the mission of the College, to the nature and scope of its curriculum, and to the best utilization of the officers' future services in the scheme of national defense as a logical result of their having had this training.

5. Recommendations for officers to attend the Army Industrial College will be submitted to The Adjutant General as soon as practicable, but not later than Dec. 31, 1934.

6. With the exception of officers from the arms mentioned in 3, a, above, final selection will be made by the Assistant Secretary of War.

3rd Brigade Notes

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—The final game of the Ft. Sam Houston Invitation Football Tournament was played in the new Leonard Wood Stadium between the Ninth Infantry of the Third Brigade and the Second Field Artillery Brigade before a crowd of five thousand ardent rooters. The game itself was probably the best game of the whole season, full of thrills and good football. The Artillery scored first, but the Ninth Infantry won the game, 13 to 9.

The last phase of the Edwin Howard Clark Machine Gunners' Trophy Test was completed on December 10, when all six machine gun companies of the Brigade fired the direct and indirect problems, before the Board of Officers composed of Maj. P. W. Clarkson, Maj. L. B. Keiser, and Capt. C. F. Craig. This was the culmination of a period of intensive training, during which keen interest was shown by all concerned. The march and mechanical training tests were given earlier in the month. The Brigade Commander complimented the companies on the high state of training exhibited. The trophy test practically concluded training for the calendar year, as almost the whole Brigade is now engaged in construction work on the various building projects for the Post.

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Leave San Francisco Jan. 4; arrive Honolulu Jan. 10, leave Jan. 11; arrive Guam Jan. 21, leave Jan. 21; arrive Manila Jan. 26, leave Jan. 31; arrive Honolulu Feb. 14, leave Feb. 14; arrive San Francisco Feb. 20, leave Feb. 26.

Chateau Thierry—Arrive San Juan Dec. 31, leave Dec. 31; arrive New York Jan. 4, leave Jan. 9; arrive Cristobal Jan. 15, leave Jan. 16; arrive San Francisco Jan. 26, leave Jan. 30; arrive Honolulu Feb. 5, leave Feb. 12; arrive San Francisco Feb. 18, leave Feb. 21; arrive Cristobal March 2, leave March 2; arrive New York March 8, leave March 12.

Republie—Arrive San Francisco Dec. 31, leave Jan. 5; arrive Honolulu Jan. 12, leave Jan. 15; arrive San Francisco Jan. 22, leave Jan. 26; arrive Cristobal Feb. 5, leave Feb. 6; arrive New York Feb. 12, leave Feb. 19; arrive Cristobal Feb. 25, leave Feb. 26; arrive San Francisco March 8, leave March 12.

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"that the Reichswehr and the Reichswehr alone shall constitute the arms-bearing force of the nation. His new chief of staff, Storm Trooper Lutze, is in perfect harmony in this connection."

Gen. von Blomberg denied rumore that Germany is "secretly smuggling airplanes from abroad" saying "we read so many absurd statements daily about our military affairs that we have given up even trying to deny their arrant nonsense."

"Technical military science is developing so rapidly," the military leader said, "that a small number of men of many years' training is preferable to a mass of men on short enlistments (the Reichswehr has a long enlistment period as contrasted to the storm troops).

"But our German conception of an army is quite a different one. We see in it not an instrument of aggression or conquest, but a great school for moulding character."

"All the things that national socialism stands for—a spirit of cooperation, of unity, obedience, discipline and comradeship—all this was and has been an integral part of the German army. We want every able-bodied German to go through this school for the development of character."

Washington Post

A speed of more than 60 m.p.h. has been reached by new 8-ton tanks in the U.S. Army. They are equipped with 200 h.p. engines and are operated by a crew of four.

Our medium tanks, which are double this weight, have engines of only 90 h.p., and a maximum speed of 15 m.p.h. It is very doubtful whether our light tanks can do more than between 35-40 m.p.h. It has long been contested that we under-engine our tanks, and that they would be far more efficient were their horse-power increased. It will be interesting to hear further details of this American tank.

(Army, Navy & Air Force Gazette
of London)

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OLDSMOBILE will soon announce two brand new cars—a new and bigger Six, and a new and bigger Eight.

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Automotive engineering and body construction have made great progress in the last 12 months. As a unit of General Motors, Oldsmobile has had the full benefit of this progress. The largest resources of research have been at Oldsmobile's command, and freely used. The severest and fullest proving, Oldsmobile cars have undergone and profited by.

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For example, the new Oldsmobile will offer the extra safety of the new solid-steel "Turret-Top" Body by Fisher with No Draft Ventilation.

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The new Oldsmobile will have bigger Super-Hydraulic Brakes.

The new Oldsmobile will perform with increased operating economy—the new Six, for example, delivers 18 miles to the gallon of gasoline at 50 miles per hour!

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THE U. S. NAVY

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Heads Navy Nurse Corps

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has appointed Miss Myn M. Hoffman as Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps succeeding Miss J. Beatrice Bowman who will retire Jan. 1, 1935 after serving as the head of the Navy Nurse Corps for twelve years.

Miss Hoffman, who has been on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as Assistant Superintendent of the Corps since March 24, 1934, is a graduate of the School of Nursing, St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, Colorado. She entered the naval service in February, 1917, and during the war period was stationed at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia. She was promoted to the grade of Chief Nurse in 1919 and has been on duty in many of the large naval hospitals both in the United States and in the tropics.

Miss Bowman was one of the first group of nurses appointed to the Navy Nurse Corps in 1908. She was promoted to the grade of Chief Nurse in 1911 and temporarily released in 1914 to go to England as Supervisor of one of the Red Cross units. In 1915 she returned to resume her duties as Chief Nurse, United States Navy, and in December, 1922, was appointed Superintendent of the Nurse Corps by the Secretary of the Navy.

Naval Officer Commended

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Lt. (jg) R. S. Wygant, Jr., of the USS Gilmer, for his "prompt and courageous action in diving into the shark-infested waters—with total disregard of his personal safety—in a fruitless but brave attempt to rescue a brother officer."

Early in the morning of Oct. 30, 1934, a plane from the USS Lexington crashed into the water nearby the USS Gilmer. Lieutenant Wygant as officer in charge of the rescue boat was despatched immediately to the scene of the crash, where he found the body of Lt. (jg) Patten, pilot of the plane, suspended by a parachute a few inches below the surface of water. Believing Lieutenant Patten might still be alive Lieutenant Wygant dove into the water and brought the body alongside the boat.

This courageous attempt at rescue on the part of Lieutenant Wygant was made peculiarly hazardous by reason of the fact that at the time a large shark was hovering in the immediate vicinity of the victim.

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Win USNA Prizes

Midshipman John Robert Middleton, Jr., First Class, Detroit, Mich., has been declared the winner of the Military Order of Foreign Wars Prize, the Naval Academy announces. This prize consists of a sword, suitably engraved, and is presented each year by the Military Order of Foreign Wars to the midshipman of the graduating class who stands highest for the course in the Department of Mathematics.

Midshipman Marion Frederic Ramirez de Arellano, First Class, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, has been declared the winner of The Society of the Cincinnati Prize. This prize consists of a sword, suitably engraved, and is presented each year by The Society of the Cincinnati to the midshipman of the graduating class who stands highest for the course in the Department of Languages.

These prizes will be presented at the Presentation of Awards Dress Parade next June Week.

Ensign Commended

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has sent a letter to Ensign Mathew G. Seleski, United States Naval Reserve, commanding him for his voluntary service during the SS Morro Castle disaster

Navy Press Notes

With the United States Fleet, San Pedro, Calif., Dec. 24 (AP).—The decks of Uncle Sam's fighting craft were transformed tonight into a fairyland for the visit of Santa Claus, who will welcome thousands of children aboard the ships tomorrow.

Gray forms wrapped in the war paint of gray, were the background for a fairyland of holiday scenery, snowbanks, miniature lakes, fireplaces, mountain scenes and brilliantly lighted Christmas trees.

Thousands of grinning sailors were busy giving a touch here and there with the joyous expectation of leading children through these scenes tomorrow and being rewarded by squeals of delight.

The dinner basket for tomorrow contains good things a plenty.

For the hundred or so ships there are 15 tons of turkey, 5 tons of ham, 3 tons of rolls, a ton of butter, 7 tons of fresh fruit, 22 tons of fresh vegetables, a half ton of cheese, 2,500 dozen eggs, 7,500 pies, 5,000 quarts of ice cream, 750 pounds of nuts, several tons of candies and thousands of packages of cigarettes.

Washington Post

Hsinking, Manchuria, Nov. 22.—Suggestions made recently in London that Japan is building up a supplementary navy under the Manchukuo flag are not borne out by facts here. Barring secret construction, which is unlikely, the total Manchukuo Navy consists of twenty-three small river gunboats and coastal cutters with an aggregate tonnage of 2,700. The Japanese Navy also operates four gunboats on the Sungari River with a total tonnage of 640.

River transportation is an important factor in the collection of farm produce and the shipment of imported commodities to remote districts, and since banditry is still rampant in outlying parts of the country, a strict policing of the main waterways is essential. Thirteen of

which resulted in saving a number of persons from the burning ship.

Piloting a landplane, Ensign Seleski flew out over the sea in severe weather conditions and abnormally low ceiling, located a number of survivors in urgent need of assistance and effectively directed rescue boats to their aid.

Marine Force Problem

The schedule for the training of the Fleet Marine Force based at Quantico, Virginia, with ships of the fleet has been announced by the Secretary of the Navy.

About Jan. 21, one thousand officers and men of the Marine Corps under command of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Lyman, USMC, will embark in the USS Arkansas and USS Wyoming for a fleet landing problem at Culebra, Puerto Rico.

The Arkansas, flagship of Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, USN, Commander of Training Squadron, Scouting Force, and the USS Wyoming, training ship, will arrive at Culebra about Jan. 27, and will base there for services to the Fleet Marine Force, until Feb. 17, when they will sail for Guantanamo, Cuba, and later return to Hampton Roads to disembark the Marine Force.

This period of active training of the Fleet Marine Force is in accordance with

the fleet of twenty-three ships are engaged in patrolling the rivers. The remaining ten patrol the coast between Yinkow and Antung, attempting to suppress piracy and smuggling.

According to Captain K. Oshima, Japanese Naval Attaché to Manchukuo, the present fleet is inadequate to deal with existing bandits, pirates and smugglers. The thirteen river boats, assisted by the four Japanese craft, have a patrol of nearly 4,000 miles, including the Nonni, Amur, Usuri and Sungari Rivers. The ten coastal cruisers cover approximately 1,000 miles of seacoast, including a large number of small islands and bays, ideal hiding places for pirates and smugglers.

However, due to lack of funds, the Manchukuo Government does not intend to build more than three or four more small gunboats within the next two years. Captain Oshima emphatically stated that Manchukuo has no intention of building or purchasing any capital ships, pointing out that the country has no seaport in which to keep such ships.

New York Times

Charleston, S. C., December 22. — "Damn the torpedoes, Go ahead!"

Every school child knows that order.

Upon its observance hinged a victory that hurried the war between the States to a close.

David G. Farragut, who uttered it, lies a national figure in honored death.

The ship that quivered ahead through the torpedoes at the command, lies, as square-riggers do, forgotten.

By a freak of chance the U. S. S. Hartford, after shaping American history possibly more than any other vessel in naval annals, found a permanent haven here not a score of miles from where the first shot of the Confederacy was fired at Fort Sumter.

While hundreds of visitors pay homage at the fort that the blue and the gray defended heroically in turn, the spearhead of the naval attack that crumbled Confederate fortifications at New Orleans and Mobile rests obscurely on a backwater of the Cooper River.

With Admiral George Dewey's Olympia that led the fleet into Manila Bay, and the frigate Constellation of earlier fame, the Hartford was to have been preserved at the Naval Academy as one of a historic trio through a \$600,000 appropriation.

Instead, as interest waned, she has spent approximately 20 years at the Charleston Navy Yard, unpensioned by an allowance for her preservation and sadly in need of paint. Visitors rarely board the unused hull.

Washington Star

the policy announced by the Secretary of the Navy, December 7, 1933, that the force should constitute a part of the organization of the United States Fleet and be available for operations with the fleet or exercises, afloat or ashore, in connection with fleet problems.

Coast Guard News

President Roosevelt on Christmas Eve sent the following Holiday Greetings to all officers and men of the Coast Guard, the message being conveyed by radio to all Coast Guard units in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Isles:

"To the Coast Guard—The high traditions of service performed by the Coast Guard since its establishment in 1790 have been splendidly upheld and your arduous duties carried on faithfully and well.

"My best wishes to all of you for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

Alexander P. Deseveresky, holder of the amphibian speed record prior to the record breaking flight of Lt. Comdr. E. F. Stone, USCG, in the Coast Guard amphibian CG-167 at Langley Field, Va., Dec. 20, 1934, despatched the following congratulations Dec. 22, to Assistant Secretary Gibbons:

"Sincere congratulations on your new world's amphibian speed record. There is no one to whom I would rather have surrendered my record, but I am afraid I cannot promise that you will have it beyond this year. Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you and your splendid Coast Guard."

Mr. Deseveresky's record was 179 plus miles per hour, which was exceeded by 12 miles per hour, when Commander Stone flew the CG-167 at a speed of 18 plus miles per hour over a three-kilometer course.

Navy Transport Sailings

USS Chaumont—Leave Manila Jan. 1, 1935; arrive Guam Jan. 8, 1935, leave Jan. 9; arrive Honolulu Jan. 10, leave Jan. 22; arrive San Francisco Jan. 26, leave Feb. 12; arrive San Pedro Feb. 14, leave Feb. 15; arrive San Diego Feb. 16, leave Feb. 18; arrive Canal Zone Feb. 27, leave March 2; arrive Guantanamo March 5, leave March 5; arrive Norfolk March 10 (overhaul).

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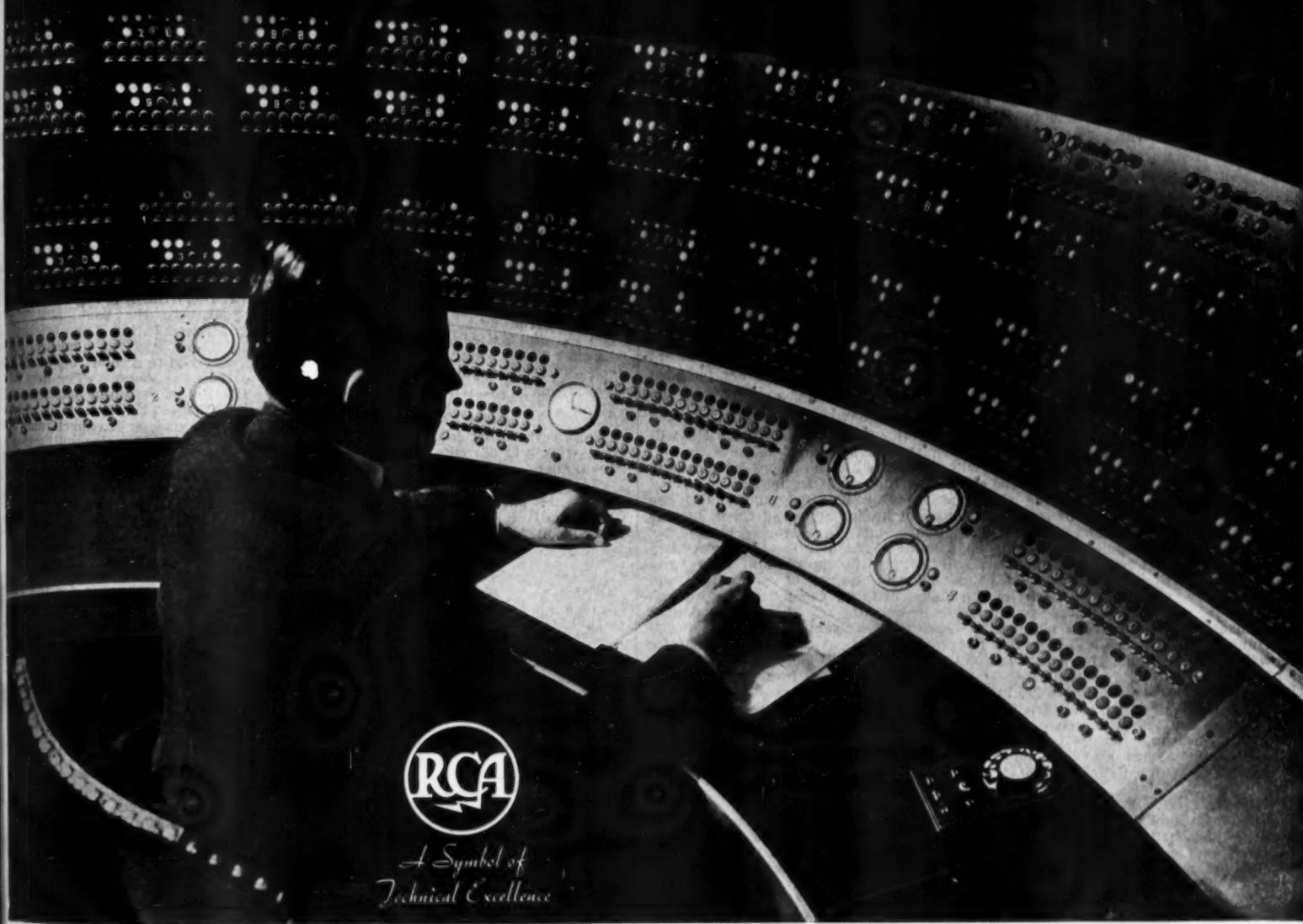
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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1934

"My primary objects have been to preserve the country in peace if I can, and to be prepared for war if I can not."—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

EVERY CONGRESSIONAL SESSION IS IMPORTANT so far as National Defense is concerned, but that which opens next Wednesday will have to deal with this vital subject more generally than has been the case since the termination of the World War. The forces of the land, the sea and the air all are in need of strengthening, particularly in this time of international friction and unrest, and in the face of threats in our relations with other countries. For instance, the Japanese Government has announced that today it will serve notice of the abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty, simultaneously our delegation at the abortive naval conference at the British capital will sail for home, and then, in spite of the breathing space of two years fixed in the expiring conventions, the race for sea supremacy will begin. The President, better aware of the state of our foreign relations than the private citizen, is prepared to meet the situation. He has announced he will ask Congress to provide liberally for the Army and the Navy, for the modernization, mechanization and motorization of the former, and for an increase in personnel and materiel for the latter; and for both he will insist upon substantial air increments. He has not included in his budgetary message any provision for the increase of the Army, but the prospects are good for Congress taking this matter in hand and providing for the 14,000 officers and 165,000 men recommended by the Secretary of War. He will require Congress to enact the proposals which the Baruch commission is formulating, although in all probability they will conflict with the views of members of the Nye Committee investigating the munitions industry. Intimately connected with National defense will be the report of the Howell Air Commission. The President has been informed of its conclusions and he has approved them, just as he approved the conclusions of the Baker Board, and, in fact, his budget for National Defense is framed with them as a guide. The details of these several programs, which Congress will consider, will include the question of Army promotion, the question of modification of the Navy's system of promotion, and Congressional action upon the report of the House Military Committee on procurement activities, which will involve the passage of bills relating to methods of procurement, method of detail of officers at procurement centers, etc. Of special importance also are the bills for the restoration and even increase of Service widows' pensions, which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will not permit Congress to forget, and for the repeal of section 212 of the otherwise forgotten Economy Act, which imposes an unbearable injustice upon retired personnel. Nor shall we fail to insist upon pay and longevity pay restoration and an upward revision of pay schedules. Thus the session promises many developments of National Defense importance and Service interest, and as a result it is altogether likely that at its close the Armed Forces in morale, efficiency, and equipment will be better equipped to discharge their mission in support of national security.

THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN extending the tour of duty of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet may put an end to an unfortunate practice which had grown up in the Navy. Originally adopted for the purpose of increasing the number of Flag officers who would be available for fleet direction, the practice developed so that the short duration of command allowed prevented either the Commander or his subordinates from getting much beyond the point of acquaintance. Hardly had the former gotten the "feel" of the fleet and the fleet the "feel" of the Admiral before detachment orders arrived. Then a new Commander-in-Chief appeared, and most of his year passed before he had obtained that intimate relationship with his various units essential to the attainment of maximum results. A two-year tour of duty, as the President has ordered in the case of Admiral Reeves, will mean that the entire personnel will learn to think as he thinks and automatically to carry out his desires even though they may not receive directions. In other words there will be developed that sense of unity which will make the fleet a single weapon instead of a number of ships. The value of such a condition would be apparent in battle, where signals are often interrupted or vague, as was the case in the British fleet during the battle of Jutland. Having knowledge from experience of what the Commander-in-Chief desires and the way he wants a thing done, the commander of a squadron or a ship would be able to act in an emergency without specific order, and his conduct would be in line with the general scheme of his superior. The fleet unquestionably is welcoming the President's order.

A NEW AVENUE OF ATTACK UPON MILITARY education is to be pursued by opponents of this form of preparedness. Undismayed by the recent Supreme Court decision in the University of California case, the principle of which applies also to that involving the University of Maryland, a movement has been inaugurated to obtain state legislation preventing any scholastic institution within the borders of the state from denying tuition because of refusal to take the course in military instruction. The first drive in behalf of this plan is to be made in Maryland, and various organizations in sympathy with it are to work in the several counties so as to compel favorable action at Annapolis. If the law be obtained, the Federal Government will have to consider whether or not land grant funds shall continue to be allowed to Universities subject to the state statute. In order to counteract this movement, organized presentation of the value of military training should be made to the people in the same comprehensive way as the pacifists propose. This could be done properly by the Security and the Navy Leagues. Such activity on their part would prove an important contribution to National Defense.

Service Humor

Talented Family

The ship's artist sat on the deck while he sketched the crude outlines of a distant lighthouse, and he was soon surrounded by a bunch of his shipmate critics.

"Where did you get your talent for art?" asked one of them.

"Runs in the family," was the reply. "I draw pictures that nobody will buy; my brother writes poetry that nobody will print; sister writes plays that nobody will act; and mother writes novels that nobody will read."

"What does your dad write?" asked another shipmate.

"Gee I forgot about the old man," replied the artist, as he kept on sketching. "You see, dad writes checks that nobody will cash."

Legation Guard News.

—o—

Right Grip

They were rather late in starting for the station and his wife said: "You run ahead, dear, and hold the train."

"Yeah," he answered sarcastically, "and what particular hold would you like me to use — headlock, scissors or half-Nelson?"

USS Texas Star.

—o—

Insulted!

A certain married couple had not hit it off so well after the knot was tied. Nevertheless, they always appeared together in public and at social functions. It was apparent from their short words and quick actions that the union was no love-dovey affair. Surprisingly enough, they stuck together. Underneath it all there must have been a hidden, binding love or some other such thing that poets poem about.

Lately they attended a house party. The host, not knowing the couple any too well, noticed they were quarreling. With good intent, he went over and said to the husband:

"Why don't you and your wife get along?"

The husband straightened up, threw back his head and exclaimed:

"Alright. Give us our wraps. We don't like your old party anyhow!"

Leatherneck.

—o—

European Plan

Tourist — "Is the castle open for visitors?"

Attendant — "Yes, sir. I shall be glad to show you about, sir."

Tourist — "Never mind. I used to be king here."

—o—

Payment in Kind

In a small southern town a Justice of the peace who was very popular with the negroes had just married a couple. The groom made an inquiry as to the fee and the Justice replied it would be a dollar.

"A dollar? Pahson, yo' don' meant 'tel me yo' is gwine charge me a dollar jes' fo' saying dem few words when Ah works all day fo' dat much?"

"Why yes," said the Justice. "That kiss you got was worth that much."

"Well, jes' he'p yo'self, Pahson, jes' he'p yo'self."

USS Melville Job Order.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. R.—For information and literature covering the subjects given in the examination for staff sergeant, Ordnance Department, you should apply to the Commandant of the Ordnance Department Field Service School, Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

G. E. O.—A new policy governing marksmanship pay was laid down by the War Department in regulations issued this year. In the past most of the money allowed in the Appropriation bill for additional pay for qualifications in arms was paid to a relatively small number of expert shooters. The new policy has the aim of obtaining more men who are qualified. Therefore, it is provided that certain groups of experts may draw additional pay for such qualification for a limited time only, the idea being that they will continue as excellent marksmen even though they cease drawing the extra pay while the additional pay can be allowed to other men as an incentive to attain such proficiency.

B. F. R.—The 7th Infantry, Company I, left the United States for the Philippines May 5, 1909 and arrived in the Philippine Islands June 4, 1909. The same company left the Philippine Islands December 11, 1911 and arrived in the United States January 7, 1912.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Lt. Col. C. A. Bach, Chief of the Historical Section, Army War College, was designated by the Secretary of War to attend the annual meeting of the American Historical Society as a representative.

—o—

20 Years Ago

The 27th Infantry football team won the 2nd Division championship. Lt. W. R. Schmidt, captain of the team, won the capital "A" at the Military Academy in 1912.

—o—

30 Years Ago

Lt. H. A. Drum, 27th Inf., ADC, gave some practical recommendations to increase efficiency of enlisted men of the Army by granting additional pay for marksmanship.

—o—

50 Years Ago

Pacific Coast papers are unanimously in favor of the recommendations contained in Secretary Chandler's report reducing the Navy Yards of the country to two on the Atlantic Coast and one on the Pacific Coast.

—o—

70 Years Ago

The Congress passes and the President signs a bill authorizing the appointment of one vice admiral in the navy who shall be the ranking officer of the Navy and who shall receive \$7,000 annually when at sea, \$6,000 when ashore, and \$5,000 when awaiting orders.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Previous order relating to Brig. Gen. John W. Gulick, USA, is revoked.

Brig. Gen. Harry E. Knight, USA, from Boston, Mass., detailed as member of GSC, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, The C. of S.

Brig. Gen. A. T. Smith, from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Mass.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. MCKINLEY, The AG.

Lt. Col. James A. Utio, from Washington, D. C., to Hawaiian Dept.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG.

Medical Corps

Maj. V. H. Cornell, from Washington, D. C., to New York City.

Capt. B. T. Bowers, from Denver, Colo., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Maj. G. D. Griggs, retired on account of disability, Dec. 31.

Maj. B. P. Norvell, retired on account of disability, Dec. 31.

Dental Corps

Capt. J. H. Pence, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Philippine Dept.

Medical Administrative Corps

The promotion of 1st Lt. E. M. Wones, to the grade of captain, is announced.

Army Nurse Corps

The following nurses retired on account of disability Dec. 31: 1st Lt. Anna Reeves; 2nd Lt. Martha F. Stewart; and 1st Lt. Annie C. Porter.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, The C. of E.

1st Lt. F. A. Henney, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. W. D. Smith, from Hawaiian Dept., to Rock Island, Ill.

1st Lt. J. L. Person, from Ft. Logan, Colo., to Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. J. C. B. Elliott, from Hawaiian Dept., to Boston, Mass.

SIGNAL CORPS

Maj. Gen. Irving J. Carr, The CSO, retired on account of disability, Dec. 31.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, The C. of Cav.

Capt. B. E. Shirley, from Philippine Dept., to Pres. of S. F., Calif.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, The C. of Inf.

Maj. Rapp Brush, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Washington, D. C.

Maj. Chapman Grant, retired on account of disability, Dec. 31.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULOIS, The C. of AC.

Previous order relating to 1st Lt. E. S. Wetzel, is amended to relieve him from assignment at Hamilton Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. R. M. Kraft, from Hawaiian Dept., to Crissy Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Paul W. Wolf, from Dayton, Ohio, to March Fld., Calif.

LEAVES

Capt. J. L. Garza, Inf., 2 months, March 8, 1935.

W. O. E. A. Maiden, 1 month, Jan. 26, 1935.

W. O. C. W. Brough, 4 months, Jan. 1, 1935.

W. O. Frank Holt, 4 months, Jan. 1, 1935.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. W. H. Bertron, after more than 30 years' service, is retired upon his own application, Dec. 31, with rank of 2nd lieutenant.

W. O. H. I. Muus, report to retiring board, Pres. of S. F., Calif., for examination.

W. O. F. W. Wickett, retired Dec. 31, with rank of captain.

W. O. Jack Stoup, retired on account of disability, Dec. 31, with rank of 1st lieutenant.

W. O. Howard Van Winkle, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

W. O. C. F. Fussell, report to retiring board, Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, for examination.

W. O. Henry Kepler, retired on account of disability, Dec. 31.

W. O. W. C. Bailey, report to retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination.

W. O. J. R. Downing, from Panama Canal Dept., to Omaha, Nebr.

W. O. B. E. Randall, from Panama Canal Dept., to Omaha, Nebr.

W. O. A. B. Wood, from Philippine Dept., to Omaha, Nebr.

W. O. G. N. Ragan, from Philippine Dept., to Chicago, Ill.

W. O. Raymond Morgan, from Boston, Mass., to Philippine Dept.

W. O. F. A. Bowen, after more than 30 years' service, is retired upon his own application, Dec. 31, with rank of 2nd lieutenant.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men retired at stations indicated Dec. 31: Mr. Sgt. F. L. Summerfield, OD, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Sgt. James Roberts, 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Sgt. Mont Tisworth, 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah; Sgt. Nemesio Agcaoil, OD, Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.; Mr. Sgt. H. R. Cole, CA School Detachment, Ft. Monroe, Va., with rank of 2nd lieutenant; and Mr. Sgt. Martin Thielen, QMC, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., with rank of 1st lieutenant.

BOARDS

A board consisting of the following officers is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C. for the purpose of recommending individuals who should be awarded decorations:

Maj. Gen. Upton Birnie, Jr., The Chief of FA; Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, Assistant Chief of AC; Col. Oswald W. McNeese (National Guard of the United States), GSC; Col. Edmond R. Tompkins, QMC; Col. Asa L. Singleton, Inf.; Col. Clarence R. Hotchkiss (Inf.-Res.), GSC; and Lt. Col. Karl F. Baldwin, Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Capt. Charles C. Quigley, AGD, is detailed as recorder of this board.

A board consisting of the following officers is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of conducting the annual physical examination of officers of the Regular Army on duty in Washington:

Col. Alexander Murray, MC; Lt. Col. Harry M. Deiber, DC; Lt. Col. George F. Lull, MC; Maj. Charles W. Riley, MC; Maj. Frank W. Wilson, MC; Maj. Earl J. McClung, DC; Maj. Oramel H. Stanley, MC; Maj. Elias E. Cooley, MC; Maj. John W. Watts, MC; Maj. Charles A. Stammel, MC; Maj. Paul M. N. Kyle, MC; Maj. Frank W. Pinger, MC; Maj. James B. Owen, MC; Maj. George W. Rice, MC; Maj. Lewis B. Bibb, MC (recorder); Maj. Ira F. Peak, MC; Capt. Clifford A. Best, MC; Capt. John F. Bohlander, MC; and Capt. Arnold A. Albright, MC.

NAVY ORDERS

December 20, 1934

Lt. (Jg) Arthur J. Barrett, Jr., det. 12th Nav. Dist. in Dec.; to Instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (Jg) John A. Fitzgerald, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in Dec.; to temp. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Orders Dec. 3 to USS S-32 revoked.

Lt. (Jg) Clarence L. Gasterland, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in Dec.; to USS R-10. Orders Nov. 23 to USS S-11 revoked.

Lt. (Jg) Thomas W. Hogan, Jr., ors. Nov. 28 modified. To USS S-11 instead USS S-16. Ens. Harris C. Lockwood, det. USS New York about Feb. 15; to USS Macdonough.

Ens. Max Silverstein, det. VS Sqn. 10-S (USS Chester), on Dec. 15; to USS Chester.

Lt. Cdr. Charles E. Morse (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., about Feb. 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Robert R. Crees (DC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., about Jan. 30; to Asiatic Sta.

Lt. Cdr. Charles G. Holland (SC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in Dec.; to USS Texas.

Capt. John W. Woodruff (CC), det. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on April 12; to USS Texas as Mgr., Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.

December 21, 1934

Lt. Cdr. Byron S. Dague, continue duty as Aide to Comdt. 13th Nav. Dist.; instead aide to Rear Adm. John Halligan, USN.

Lt. George Walker, det. USS Antares; continue duty as Mbr. Bd. Insp'n. & Survey, Navy Dept.

Lt. Joseph N. Wenger, ors. Dec. 7 modified. To USS Antares as nav. officer.

Lt. (Jg) Damon M. Cummings, det. USS Northampton about Feb. 15; to c. f. o. USS Monaghan and on board when commissioned.

Ens. Levering Smith, det. USS Texas about Feb. 10; to USS Hull.

Ens. Frederick Woisieffer, det. USS Nevada about Feb. 15; to c. f. o. USS Monaghan and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Joseph G. Schnebly (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C., about Feb. 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg) Edward T. Gary (MC), det. CCC, Gettysburg, Pa.; to resignation accepted effective Jan. 25, 1935.

Lt. Frank A. Richison (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about March 1; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Elec. Claude H. N. Dailey, det. USS Arkansas about Jan. 5; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Rad. Elec. Harold W. Robbins, det. Rad. Matt. School, Nav. Research Lab., Bellevue, D. C., about Dec. 22; to Radio Station, San Juan, P. R.

December 22, 1934

Comdr. Harry B. Hird, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., in Jan.; to Navy Yard, Pearl

Harbor, T. H., as Industrial Manager.

Lt. LaRue C. Lawbaugh, det. USS Langley; to VJ Sqdn. 2F (USS Wright).

Lt. Cdr. Jonas F. Rupert (SC), Det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash., about Feb. 20; to Asiatic Sta.

Lt. Guy J. Cheatham (SC), det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in Dec.; to Nav. Air Station, Sunnyvale, Calif.

Ch. Mach. Leon M. Glasscock, det. Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., about Feb. 25; to USS Tuscaloosa.

Gunner Wilbur B. Hunter, det. USS Breckinridge about Dec. 22; to USS Pensacola.

Ch. Elec. Thomas W. Hardisty, det. Office of Instr. of Nav. Matl., Schenectady, N. Y., about Feb. 25; to Asiatic Station.

Asiatic Despatch Orders December 17, 1934

Lt. Cdr. Ralph F. Skylstead, det. command USS Peary; to 12th N. D.

Lt. Cdr. Riffel G. Rhoton, to command USS Peary.

Lt. Jesse G. Coward, det. USS Canopus; to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. (Jg) Frederick J. Ilsemann, to USS Canopus.

Lt. (Jg) John B. Bowen, Jr., to USS Heron, Utility Unit.

Comdr. Frederic L. Conklin (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao; to 4th Reg. Marines, Shanghai.

Comdr. Ogden D. King (MC), to 16th Naval District.

Lt. Cdr. Camille M. Shaar (MC), det. USS Augusta; to 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Cdr. William H. Whitmore (MC), to 16th Naval District.

Lt. Cdr. Navy F. X. Banvard (MC), to 16th Naval District.

Lt. Earl B. Erskine (MC), to USS Augusta.

Lt. Charles H. Bitner (MC), to USS Pecos.

Lt. Cdr. Walter Rehrauer (DC), to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Cdr. Robert G. Robeson (SC), to USS Sacramento.

Lt. Cdr. William R. Calvert (SC), to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Cdr. Edward F. Ney (SC), to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Lt. Henry H. Karp, (SC), to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.

Lt. (Jg) Charles G. DeKay (SC), to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Ch. Mach. Garrett L. Prible, to USS Pigeon.

Mach. Fred W. Boettcher, det. USS Black Hawk; to USS Pecos.

Ch. Pharm. Fay O. Huntsinger, to 16th Naval District.

Ch. Pay Clk. Frank R. Briggs, to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C.

December 24, 1934

Capt. Joseph S. Evans, det. Navv. Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in Feb.; to duty as Mbr. Bd. Insp'n. & Survey, Navy Dept.

Lt. Kinloch N. Gardner, det. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; granted sick leave 3 months; wait orders at Washington, D. C.

December 26, 1934

Comdr. Samuel S. Payne, det. Hydro Office, Navy Dept., in Jan.; to USS Arizona as exec. officer.

Lt. (Jg) Lawrence H. Martin, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in Dec.; to c. f. o. USS Monaghan and on board when commissioned as gunnery officer.

Lt. (Jg) Warren B. Sampson, det. USS Dophin about Feb. 18; to a subm. of Subm. Div. 4.

Lt. (Jg) Russell C. Williams, det. USS Indianapolis about Feb. 6; to USS Aylwin.

Ens. Hepburn A. Pearce, det. USS Philip; to USS Overton.

Lt. Comdr. Forest M. Harrison (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass., about Feb. 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Edward M. Harris, Jr. (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass., about Feb. 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Edward F. Kunkel (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about March 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg) George W. Dickinson (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about March 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg) Louis E. Gilje (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about Mar. 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg) William H. Whiteford (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., about March 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Comdr. John H. Skillman (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.; to USS Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. Swearingen (SC), det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about March 15; to USS Beaver.

Lt. Samuel E. McCarty (SC), det. Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., about March 1; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. (Jg) Harvey C. Hope (SC), orders Nov. 9 modified. To Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Coast Guard Orders

Comdr. C. H. Abel, ors. of Dec. 1, 1934, rescinded.

Comdr. C. H. Abel, det. Mendota, effective Jan. 2, 1935, and assigned as Commanding Officer, Mojave.

Lt. Comdr. E. Zoolie, det. Thetis, effective Jan. 15, 1935, and assigned as Commanding Officer, Yamacraw.

MARINE CORPS

December 21, 1934

Capt. John T. Selden, on reporting of his relief, about Jan. 12, det. MB, NPF, Indian Head, Md., to Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Kenneth H. Cornell, det. Dept. of the Pacific to Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

The following officers have been promoted first lieutenants, subject to confirmation, with rank from the date set opposite their names:

Harold R. Lee, May 29, No. 4; Harry S. Leon, June 4, No. 6; Edward H. Forney, Jr., June 4, No. 12; William K. Pottinger, June 4, No. 23.

December 26, 1934

Lt. Col. John B. Sebree, assigned to duty with the Fourth Marines, Shanghai, China.

Capt. John W. Cunningham, about Jan. 2 det. MB, NAD, Ft. Mifflin, Pa., to MB, Guam, via the USS Henderson sailing from NOB, Norfolk, Va., on or about March 1. Authorized to delay enroute NOB, Norfolk, Va., until Feb. 28.

1st Lt. Thomas G. McFarland, orders to MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va., modified to MB, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va. Authorized to delay one month in reporting.

Chf. Qm. Clk. John Strong, det. MB, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., ordered to his home, and retired on April 1.

December 27, 1934

Capt. John F. Talbot, det. MB, NAD, Oahu, T. H., to MB, Nav. Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

1st Lt. James P. Berkeley, assigned to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., for duty with the Sixth Marines, Fleet Marine Force. Authorized to delay sixty days in reporting.

1st Lt. Robert L. Skidmore, assigned to MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., for duty with the Sixth Marines, Fleet Marine Force. Authorized to delay sixty days in reporting.

1st Lt. Robert J. Straub, det. MB, Nav. Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., to MB, NAD, Oahu, T. H.

The following officers have been promoted to the grades indicated, subject to confirmation, on Dec. 24, with rank from the dates set opposite their names:

SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Army General Officers—Orders issued last week directing the relief of Brig. Gen. John W. Gulick, USA, from duty in the Panama Canal Department and ordering him to Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, were revoked this week. However, there were no changes in the orders to the present G-4 chief, Maj. Gen. Robert E. Callan, USA, who will relinquish that post on January 18 to assume command of the Third Corps Area on February 18.

While there has been some speculation as to the reason for the revocation of General Gulick's orders so soon after they were issued, it is understood that a combination of circumstances entered into the change of mind. For one thing, he has not been away from Washington very long. It was only last March that he completed a four-year tour of duty as Chief of Coast Artillery and even before that tour he had been in Washington as executive officer for the office of the Chief of the Militia Bureau. Upon leaving Washington last March he served for a time as commander of the Brooklyn Base. He has been in Panama but a short time and it is understood that it is also felt that his acquaintance with the latest developments in Coast Artillery, both plans and materiel, make continuance of his services there particularly desirable.

Also this week orders were issued relieving Brig. Gen. Alfred T. Smith, USA, from his duty as chief of the G-2 section, War Department General Staff. General Smith was ordered to command the 18th Brigade at Boston, effective February 1, on which date the present commander of that organization, Brig. Gen. Harry E. Knight, USA, will be relieved and come to Washington as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. It is interesting to note that in the first orders issued to General Smith under date of December 22, relieved him from duty "as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2," a title which the General has not had since he became a general officer. On December 26 this order was revoked and another issued relieving him only from duty on the War Department General Staff and in the office of the Chief of Staff, omitting reference to Assistant Chief of Staff. General Knight's orders, however, assigned him to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. It is understood that this involvement arises out of the provision of the National Defense Act which specifies only four general officers as assistant chiefs of staff.

Orders also were issued this week directing the retirement of Maj. Gen. Irving J. Carr, Chief Signal Officer of the Army. General Carr has been in ill health for many months.

Now that official action has been taken on General Carr's retirement, speculation is rife as to who will succeed him as Chief Signal Officer. The two senior colonels of the Signal Corps are Col. James B. Allison and Col. Arthur S. Cowan. Both have splendid records and although Colonel Cowan's present post as commander of the Signal Corps School at Ft. Monmouth has earned him much credit it is generally considered that Colonel Allison's seniority gives him slightly the edge.

Among other posts to be filled soon will be that of assistant to the Quartermaster General. Among those prominently mentioned for that is Col. Henry Gibbons, QMC, USA, whose duty as executive officer would make him acquainted with recent policies and procedure, and Col. William A. McCain and Col. Richard H. Jordan, both of whom have distinguished themselves as heads of the Army Industrial College.

In the line there will be two vacancies to fill. High up on the list of brigadier generals and prominently mentioned as likely "makes" are Brig. Gen. Frank C. Bolles, Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, and Brig. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, all of whom possess excellent records and the necessary seniority. Frequently spoken of, too, are Brig. Gen. George H. Estes and Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, who though slightly junior to the first mentioned are well up the list and have been acquitting highly responsible posts with distinction.

Three brigadier generals also will have to be selected shortly from among the colonels. Among those whose names are frequently heard in this connection are Col. Lawrence Halstead, Inf., Col. Dana T. Merrill, Inf., Col. George A. Nugent, CAC, Col. Evan H. Humphrey, Cav., Col. Conrad S. Babcock, Cav., and Col. O. R. Spalding, FA.

Naval Officers' Fitness Reports—Secretary of the Navy Swanson calls to the attention of the Service the provisions of Navy Regulations and the Bureau of Navigation Manual which require commanding officers who submit unfavorable fitness reports on officers under their jurisdiction to give the latter a chance to reply thereto. In-General Order No. 249, now being promulgated, the Secretary recites existing regulations on this point, declaring that "strict compliance therewith is mandatory." The unusual course of calling attention to existing regulations in a General Order was taken, it is said, because of protests which have been received at the Department that unfavorable statements have been made in reports, without the reporting officer giving notice thereof to the officer on whom he was reporting. This is opposed to long standing policy and is supposed to be barred by existing regulations. To prevent such unfavorable matter getting on an officer's record without him having a chance to reply, it was proposed that the Bureau of Navigation instead of the reporting senior, refer such comment to the officer in question, and that no unsatisfactory reports be filed in the Bureau until the officer had an opportunity to answer. After some consideration of this plan, it was decided to continue the present method of requiring the reporting officer to refer unfavorable comment to the junior officer, and to call attention to existing regulations.

The General Order refers to Articles 137 and 202 of Navy Regulations and Articles C-1007, C-2001, C-2002. Navy Regulations direct that copies "of accusations" must be forwarded to those accused. The Manual states that the Regulations require that "fitness reports of an unsatisfactory or unfavorable nature" be referred to the officer on whom the report is filed. An unsatisfactory or unfavorable report is defined by the Manual as one "which might create a prejudice against the officer if judged on the merits of the entry alone by a person unacquainted with him." A liberal interpretation of this definition is made, and in all cases in which there is a doubt as to whether the report is unfavorable or not, it should be referred, the Manual states.

"Throughout all of the above references," states the General Order, "the principle is clearly established that unfavorable matter shall not be filed in connection with an officer's record without his knowledge, and an opportunity to reply thereto. * * * Strict compliance therewith is mandatory."

General Headquarters Air Force—Announcement this week of the completion of the organization of the GHQ Air Force to be commanded by Lt. Col. Frank M. Andrews, AC, under the direct control of the chief of staff, has been hailed generally throughout the country as a distinct step forward in the formulation of a proper National Defense.

The selection of Colonel Andrews met with particular approval, he being an unusually popular officer both in and out of the service. Colonel Andrews, a native of Tennessee, was graduated from West Point in 1906 and started his career in the Cavalry where he served until September, 1917, when he entered the Air Service where he has since served. He is a graduate of both the Command and General Staff School and the Army War College, as well as the Air Corps Tactical School.

The War Department's announcement this week pointed out that the new organization is in line with the recommendations of the Baker Board. Those recommendations, it will be recalled, also provided that the commander of the GHQ Force should have "suitable general officers' ranks," and while no announcement has been made it seems to be the general opinion that the provision of the Air Corps act of 1928 permitting the temporary promotion of Air Corps officers on command duty two grades will be invoked. However, no announcement has yet been made. The Baker Board report set major general as the appropriate grade for the commander of an Air Force, but two grades would permit Lieutenant Colonel Andrews to reach only a brigadier generalcy. The Air Corps act provides that "the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to assign, under such regulations as he may prescribe, officers of the Air Corps to flying commands, including wings, groups, squadrons, flights, schools, important air stations, and to the staffs of commanders of troops, which assignment shall carry with it temporary rank, including pay and allowances appropriate to such rank, as determined by the Secretary of War, for the period of such assignment: Provided, That such temporary rank is limited to two grades above the permanent rank of the officer appointed."

It is likely that announcement will be made shortly as to the promotion of officers under this provision. Its invocation would result in a large number of promotions among those now on command duty and to be assigned to command duty. The Baker Board not only set major general as the appropriate grade for an Air Force commander but also for a Division commander. A wing commander, the board said, should be a colonel, a group commander a lieutenant colonel, a squadron commander a major, and a flight commander a captain.

British Army Mechanization—Mechanization and motorization plans of the British Army are outlined in a recent official statement issued by the War Office. A mobile division would be created in place of the horsed cavalry division now in existence under the plan, the new division to have one tank brigade and one mechanized cavalry brigade.

"It is our aim to give the Field Force the highest form of tactical and administrative mobility," the War Office statement declares. "To this end we are studying the question of a mobile division in substitution for the horsed cavalry division, and in addition we are adjusting the reserve transport companies, R. A. S. C., so that when required each company will lift the infantry of one brigade, thus making it possible to move infantry divisions by M.T. when desired."

"To enable the infantry divisions to profit by this potential mobility, the 1st line transport of divisions is being mechanized. So far divisional cavalry and engineers have been completed, while the infantry transport of two divisions will it be hoped, be mechanized by the spring of 1936. Later, as funds admit, the divisional artillery will also be mechanized. The composition of the 'infantry' division is at present only to be changed by the conversion of the light brigade R.A. from a divisional unit to a mechanized army field brigade. Further changes in the organization of the division will depend on the results of 6th Infantry Bde. experiment."

"(Note: This experiment is roughly a return to the 1918 Infantry Brigade. There are three Rifle Bns. and one Machine gun Bn., the latter being formed by withdrawing all the machine guns from the Rifle Bns. There are also changes in the organization of the Infantry Bn. of which the details are given in our issue of Aug. 23.—Ed.)

"The mobile division will probably contain one tank brigade and one mechanized cavalry brigade. This brigade may have been one armoured cavalry regiment, possibly with light tanks, and three mechanized cavalry regiments which operate as mounted M.T. in protected light cars and 30 cwt. lorries. The division will also contain at least one armoured car regiment and will have the normal (mechanized) R.E. artillery, and administrative echelons. It is proposed to begin the study of the mechanized cavalry units during 1935 with a view to testing the suitability of the proposed squadron organisation and the vehicles."

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Lt. Col. Frank M. Andrews to Head New GHQ Air Force
(Continued from First Page)

force will be at several Army flying fields throughout the country, but will be subject to the orders of the Commander of the central organization and in an emergency will be prepared to concentrate at any point without delay. The head of the General Headquarters Air Force will be directly under the Chief of Staff.

The creation of this new organization which is regarded by military authorities as of tremendous importance to the national defense comes as a result of many months of study by the General Staff. The necessity for such an organization was determined upon by General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, following his evolution of the Four-Army Plan of defense for the United States. A consideration of the interplay of forces in different defensive regions, together with a recognition of the increasing strategic mobility of modern air forces, led to the inevitable conclusion that we must have a centralized air force, operating under control of the commander of all theaters of land warfare. This force will be highly mobile and will have great striking power. It will be able to employ its mobility in such a manner as to exert the maximum influence upon land defense, not in one restricted region but potentially in all theaters of operation, ready to meet a threat from any direction.

The tentative plan of the Chief of Staff for the organization of such a force was presented to the special committee appointed by Secretary of War Dern last April to make a comprehensive study of the Army Air Corps from all angles. This committee headed by former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker thoroughly considered this plan and heartily endorsed it, saying in its report to the Secretary of War:

"The War Department policy to organize the tactical combat units of the Air Corps located in the continental United States into a General Headquarters Air Force is advocated by the committee. It believes this force, when adequately equipped and organized, will be able to carry out all the missions contemplated for a separate or independent air force, cooperate efficiently with the ground forces and make for greater economy. It should be organized without delay and commanded by a leader with suitable general officers' rank who has had broad experience as an airplane pilot—his headquarters should be with his troops, away from Washington, and his jurisdiction should include all questions of organization, training and maneuvers, and maintenance and operation of technical equipment and inspection thereof, relative to the General Headquarters Air Force. In order to increase the readiness for field service of tactical units, mobile service and maintenance units should be created in the Air Corps to take over the administration, operation and maintenance of fields, permanent, temporary and emergency."

"With a view to facilitating the combat operations of the General Headquarters Air Force, provisions should be made for adequate landing fields in all strategic areas and the maneuvers of the Air Force should include concentrations thereon and operations therefrom."

Secretary Dern approved this feature of the report of this committee and at his direction the War Department continued its studies with a view to perfecting the details of the proposed organization. These studies have now been completed and official orders will be issued at once bringing the new force into being.

An immediate effect of this action will be to free the elements which go to make up the air force from the decentralized control of the Commanding Generals of Corps Areas. The Chief of Staff and the General Headquarters Air Force Commander will direct and execute the movements necessary to train and test the air force, with the special view of disclosing the practical needs of the air force in war. This will develop not only the tactics and strategy of aerial warfare, but also, and perhaps even more important, the requirements of such a force in supply and maintenance.

Under the plan approved by Mr. Dern the elements of the new General Headquarters Air Force are grouped in three great territorial sub-commandments or wings.

These consist of the 1st Wing, on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at Hamilton Field, California; the 2nd Wing, on the Atlantic Coast, with headquarters at Langley Field, Virginia; and the 3rd Wing, in central and southern United States, with headquarters initially at Fort Crockett, Texas, and later at Barksdale Field, Louisiana. A typical maneuver of the Air Force will be the concentration of all of these widely flung elements in one great striking force in an assumed critical area of defense. The mere movement of planes will be but a small part of the real problem. Service organizations must be shifted and distributed. A considerable tonnage of supplies, and particularly of bombs, must be available wherever the force may be operating. There must be developed a comprehensive plan of distribution of airdromes. There must be thorough cooperation with the ground forces without which the airdromes themselves would be defenseless. There must be a well developed plan for aerial intelligence. Finally, the details of supply and administration, affecting not only the air forces but also all nine Corps Areas, must be studied and planned for.

The General Headquarters Air Force Commander will take over much of the responsibility that in the past has devolved upon various Corps Area Commanders and the Chief of the Air Corps. The status of the latter as a War Department staff officer, coupled with his essential preoccupation in matters of procurement, technical training and development, the extensive Army Aviation School system; and the evolution of sound National Guard and Reserve units; have handicapped his efforts to develop the nucleus of an air force. The Air Force Commander will operate under none of these handicaps. At the same time, the development of his office will enable the Chief of the Air Corps to give undivided attention to procurement and technique both of which are of extreme importance in this highly technical arm. This will place the Chief of the Air Corps in a position comparable to those of other Chiefs of Arms and Services, who are free from responsibility for command over the troops and elements of their arms and services.

The organization now created is a tentative one. After approximately a year of test, it is hoped that the lessons derived will permit of improvement over the present plan. Although several years may be necessary to achieve a final solution, it may be said that the initial step, alone, constitutes by far the most important and evolutionary step towards modernization of the forces of the United States, that has been taken since the World War. The principles involved in this step are transcendental in their full implications, and will doubtless influence the development of other arms as well as of the Air Corps. Opportunity has not yet been given the other arms to modernize to the extent considered necessary for the Air Corps. When such opportunity is accorded, whether in peace or war, it will be necessary to provide for the full mobility and power of all arms necessary in a future war of major extent. The effect on all military organization is likely to be marked.

While the bulk of the Air Corps organizations are included in the new Air Force, certain elements, such as some observation and administrative units, will remain under Corps Area Commanders. The units assigned to the Central Air Force may be reorganized by the Force Commander so far as may be necessary for the conduct of the test. It is hoped that, in general, there will be a minimum of shifting of personnel to effect the reorganization. The change will be largely a shifting of control.

The General Headquarters Air Force will consist of the following units. Instructions covering the details of organization will be issued shortly. Units marked with a star (*) will be organized at a later date to be fixed by the War Department:

Unit	Location
Hq. G.H.Q. Air Force	Langley Field, Va.
Hq. Sq. G.H.Q. Air Force	Langley Field, Va.
1st Wing	
Headquarters	Hamilton Field, Calif.
7th Bombardment Group	Hamilton Field, Calif.
Headquarters	Hamilton Field, Calif.
9th Bombardment Squadron	Hamilton Field, Calif.
11th Bombardment Squadron	Hamilton Field, Calif.
31st Bombardment Squadron	Hamilton Field, Calif.
19th Bombardment Group	
Headquarters	Rockwell Field, Calif.
30th Bombardment Squadron	Rockwell Field, Calif.
32nd Bombardment Squadron	Rockwell Field, Calif.
*33rd Bombardment Squadron	Rockwell Field, Calif.
17th Attack Group	
Headquarters	March Field, Calif.
34th Attack Squadron	March Field, Calif.
73rd Attack Squadron	March Field, Calif.
95th Attack Squadron	March Field, Calif.
a.	
88th Obs. Sq. L. R. Amph.	Hamilton Field, Calif.
*38th Obs. Sq. L.R.L.B.	Rockwell Field, Calif.
*89th Obs. Sq. L.R.L.B.	March Field, Calif.
Note a. To remain at Brooks Field, Texas, for the present.	
2nd Wing	Langley Field, Va.
Headquarters	Langley Field, Va.
2nd Bombardment Group	Langley Field, Va.
Headquarters	Langley Field, Va.
20th Bombardment Squadron	Langley Field, Va.
49th Bombardment Squadron	Langley Field, Va.
98th Bombardment Squadron	Langley Field, Va.
54th Bombardment Squadron	(Detached from G.H.Q. Air Force to Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Alabama.)
8th Pursuit Group	
Headquarters	Langley Field, Va.
33rd Pursuit Squadron	Langley Field, Va.
35th Pursuit Squadron	Langley Field, Va.
36th Pursuit Squadron	Langley Field, Va.
37th Attack Squadron (Attached)	Langley Field, Va.
9th Bombardment Group	
Headquarters	Mitchell Field, N. Y.
1st Bombardment Squadron	Mitchell Field, N. Y.
5th Bombardment Squadron	Mitchell Field, N. Y.
90th Bombardment Squadron	Mitchell Field, N. Y.
*14th Bombardment Squadron (To be organized at Bolling Field, D. C.)	
b.	
1st Pursuit Group	
Headquarters	Selfridge Field, Mich.
17th Pursuit Squadron	Selfridge Field, Mich.
27th Pursuit Squadron	Selfridge Field, Mich.
94th Pursuit Squadron	Selfridge Field, Mich.
Note b. The 38th Pursuit Squadron now at Selfridge Field to be rendered inactive.	
*18th Obs. Sq. L.R. Amph.	Mitchell Field, N. Y.
*21st Obs. Sq. L.R. Amph.	Boeing Field, D. C.
c.*	
41st Obs. Sq. L.R.L.B.	Langley Field, Va.
Note c. To be organized from the 41st School Detachment now at Kelly Field, Texas.	
3rd Wing	
d.	Fort Crockett, Tex.
Headquarters	
3rd Attack Group	
Headquarters	Fort Crockett, Tex.
8th Attack Squadron	Fort Crockett, Tex.
13th Attack Squadron	Fort Crockett, Tex.
90th Attack Squadron	Fort Crockett, Tex.
51st Attack Squadron	(Now 51st School Detach. Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field. To be organized as Attack Squadron and detached from G.H.Q. Air Force to Air Corps Tactical School.)
Note d. To be moved to Barksdale Field before June 30, 1935.	
20th Pursuit Group	
Headquarters	Barksdale Field, La.
55th Pursuit Squadron	Barksdale Field, La.
77th Pursuit Squadron	Barksdale Field, La.
79th Pursuit Squadron	Barksdale Field, La.
*87th Pursuit Squadron	(When organized to be detached from G.H.Q. Air Force to Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field.)
12nd Bombardment Squadron	
40th Attack Squadron	
43rd Pursuit Squadron	
48th Pursuit Squadron	
The 21st Airship Group will be assigned as a G.H.Q. Air Force unit. Its elements will be located as follows:	
21st Airship Group	
Headquarters	Location
9th Airship Squadron	Scott Field, Ill.
10th Airship Squadron	Scott Field, Ill.
	Langley Field, Va.
	(Attached to the 2nd Wing.)
70th Service Squadron	Hamilton Field, Calif.
*71th Service Squadron	Hamilton Field, Calif.
76th Service Squadron	Rockwell Field, Calif.
64th Service Squadron	March Field, Calif.
58th Service Squadron	Langley Field, Va.
59th Service Squadron	Langley Field, Va.
61st Service Squadron	Mitchel Field, N. Y.
57th Service Squadron	Selfridge Field, Mich.
*74th Service Squadron	Selfridge Field, Mich.
d.	
60th Service Squadron	Fort Crockett, Tex.
71st Service Squadron	Barksdale Field, La.
24th Service Squadron	Scott Field, Ill.
Note d. To be moved to Barksdale Field before June 30, 1935.	
*14th Bombardment Squadron (To be organized at Bolling Field, D. C.)	

Army Munitions Views (Continued from Page 359)

manufacturing experience in the production of sporting types of arms and ammunition will be valuable.

However, there will be a serious initial delay due to the necessity of installing new machinery and machine tools. While concerns cannot be expected to maintain their respective facilities in a constant state of readiness for maximum production, a small flow of government orders would enable them to start production immediately after M-day. After present, Frankford Arsenal is the only plant in readiness to produce small arms ammunition during the first two or three months of a war. It is apparent that either the existing government facilities should be expanded or commercial sources should be developed.

c. Airplanes.

The World War experience of the United States demonstrated the need for a healthy aviation industry. Since the war that industry has developed to a point where it will compare favorably with the aviation industry of any foreign country. The development has been facilitated by civilian and government orders and exports. Procurement plans indicate that in case of war, military airplanes would be produced rapidly and efficiently. The present rapid development of aviation with frequent changes in types and designs militates against any change to government factories.

3. Other industrial facilities.

The total combined output of the existing government arsenals and the so-called munitions industry will be inadequate to meet the munition requirements of a major war. Under present conditions a large number of facilities engaged in the manufacture of strictly commercial items would be called upon to produce munitions.

The extent to which existing facilities are adapted to the particular task will vary in each case. In practically all instances new machine tools will be required, and in most, some new machinery will be necessary. Many facilities will have to be converted, and a few entirely new plants will have to be erected. The shortage of properly equipped facilities presents one of the chief reasons why anticipated production of many important items will not meet requirements in the early months of a war.

We may reasonably expect that in the event of war private plants would have fairly complete complements of personnel. One serious element of delay will be the unfamiliarity of the working forces with the manufacturing technique of non-commercial items. This will be overcome somewhat by assigning to each facility an item or items as nearly as possible like its peacetime products. It may be stated as axiomatic that an existing highly skilled organization can be instructed in a new manufacturing technique much more quickly than a new organization can be gotten together and trained.

4. Plans for the mobilization of industry.

Under the mandate of Congress expressed in Section 5 of the act approved June 4, 1920, the War Department, in cooperation with the Navy Department, has striven to improve the state of industrial preparedness of the United States. Generally speaking, this effort has taken the form of detailed plans for war procurement and the mobilization of industry.

In order to prevent confusion and delay in placing orders and to acquaint industry with what it will be called upon to do in war, tentative tasks have been assigned to particular facilities. In selecting plants for allocation, every effort has been made to secure the maximum utilization of existing facilities and manufacture experience.

It must be recognized that while adequate plans will save valuable time, they will not alone assure immediate production of many important items. A factory can start producing at once only if the necessary machinery and machine tools are installed and the personnel is familiar with the manufacturing technique. This condition will exist only where the factory has had actual orders in peace time. Munitions in the narrow sense are sold only to governments. Hence, for American plants, orders will come only from the United States Government or from export trade.

Government orders are of two classes, viz., competitive and educational. Competitive orders are placed after advertising in the same manner that other government purchases are made. It is estimated that in the normal case a firm which receives an order will be in a position for several years to start work immediately on a new order. However, competitive orders do not always reach the firms that would be most valuable in war.

Educational orders are placed after negotiation with selected firms. Their purpose is to acquaint the firm with the work it will be called upon to do in war. In order to produce the material, machinery is installed and factory operatives receive valuable experience. Educational orders are not

necessary for all classes of munitions, but are highly desirable for items such as small arms ammunition which will be required in enormous quantities immediately after war is declared. At present, such orders are not authorized by law.

The development of an export trade in munitions tends to keep alive a certain productive capacity. The more closely exported items resemble standard United States Government items the more valuable will this capacity prove. It is for this reason that the War Department has not opposed the sale of standard items to foreign governments except where military secrets are involved.

c. Government control and operation of the munitions industry.

1. Government control.

It does not appear that government control of the munitions industry would adversely affect the state of industrial preparedness of the country. For instance, the licensing of manufacture or export should not reduce productive capacity.

2. Government monopoly in peace.

The construction and operation of factories for the manufacture of military aircraft would present a difficult problem. However, with a comparatively small increase in existing plants, government arsenals could produce all other munitions required in peace. Even with such increase, the government plants would be able to meet only a small part of the initial war load. A policy of exclusive government manufacture would tend to deprive the country of commercial sources of supply. The curtailing of orders with industrial plants will greatly increase the importance of procurement planning.

If, for reasons of policy, a decision is reached to manufacture all peace-time requirements in government plants, action along the following lines should be taken to offset, to some extent, the additional time that will be required to secure production from industry:

(a) Increase the war reserves of items that do not deteriorate and are not likely to become obsolete.

(b) Increase the manufacturing capacity of the arsenals, especially for the production of all types of ammunition. Moreover, all facilities should be kept in readiness to go into production. By utilizing regular personnel in key positions such an increase can be accomplished in a reasonable space of time. Any new construction should be located with due regard to security from hostile attack, distribution of products to any part of the country, raw materials, power, fuel and labor. The expansion program for artillery ammunition should contemplate the utilizing of private industry for those operations that may be performed with standard machinery and little added training.

(c) Increase the present war procurement planning activities especially with regard to the preparation of factory plans, descriptions of manufacture and the furnishing of technical information to allocated facilities.

3. Government Monopoly in War.

A. Initial cost of necessary manufacturing plants.

Senate Document No. 664, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, contains the report of a board appointed pursuant to Section 121 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, to investigate and report upon the feasibility, desirability and practicability of the government manufacturing arms, munitions and equipment.

On page 29 of that report is set out an estimate of the Chief of Ordnance as to the cost of additional facilities necessary to equip and supply forces of 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 men, respectively. The figures were:

(a) Cost of plants (additional to existing plants) required to run 1,000,000 men through first year of war, equip a second million men and run them through as much of that year's war as they will get into, and supply the necessary seacoast material (one-shift basis):
For sea coast material \$83,000,000
For mobile artillery material 246,000,000
For machine guns 15,000,000
For small arms, small-arms ammunition and infantry and cavalry equipments 152,000,000

Total \$496,000,000

(b) Cost of plants (additional existing plants) required to run 1,000,000 men through first year of war, equip 3,000,000 more men and run them through as much of the first year of war as they could get into, and supply the necessary seacoast material (one-shift basis):
For seacoast material \$83,000,000
For mobile artillery material 68,000,000
For machine guns 56,000,000

For small arms, small-arms ammunition and infantry and cavalry equipments 927,000,000

The plants estimated for under (a) and (b) would be capable of fully maintaining and supplying during the second and any succeeding year of war the forces named.

The above estimate has not been revised to date, but it is believed reasonable to assume that the present cost would be greater. No allowance was made for the manufacture of tanks, armored cars, airplanes and gas defense equipment. All told, the initial cost of a complete system of government manufacturing plants capable of equipping and supplying a force of 4,000,000 men would be not less than \$1,000,000,000.

B. Upkeep.

To the initial cost must be added the cost of upkeep. Plants start to depreciate as soon as they are built. New machinery and machine tools are necessary by improvement in types of militant equipment. It is believed safe to assume that the annual charge necessary to cover upkeep, depreciation and additions would be not less than 5 per cent, or for a billion dollar plant, \$50,000,000. If to this be added 3 per cent to cover interest on the original investment, it is apparent that the sum of \$80,000,000 would be added to the annual cost of national defense.

C. Personnel.

Manifestly the capacity of plants sufficient to supply an army of either two or four million men in war would be far in excess of the needs of the peace establishment. Under any reasonably economic method of operation the number of persons employed in peace would be only a small part of the total number required in war. It would be necessary, therefore, after an emergency arose to build up a large force of skilled mechanics, foremen and superintendents. As a result, considerable time would elapse before plants could be expected to reach maximum production.

D. Location.

A large percentage of the existing private plants that would be relied upon to furnish munitions in war are located near the North Atlantic seaboard, where they are dangerously exposed to hostile attack. The same is true of most of the present government manufacturing establishments except Rock Island Arsenal. The heavy concentration of industry in the northeast section of the country increases the problems of labor, power, fuel and transportation in war. Should the government build new facilities, these could be located in the interior, where they would be relatively safe from attack and where distribution to all parts of the country would be facilitated. However, location away from the centers of industry would increase the difficulty of securing adequate skilled labor.

E. Expansion.

Plans for war procurement must be sufficiently flexible to allow for the maximum capacity a country can reach. No one can tell what kind of situation may develop in war. When the World War started the French army had very complete plans for the production of ammunition. The following table gives the daily production as planned in 1914, actual daily production during the closing months of the war and the rate of increase:

	Ratio
Planned	1918
Produced to	
1914.	1918. 1914.
Small arms ammunition, rounds	2,470,000 4,661,500 1.89
Artillery ammunition, rounds	14,065 222,030 15.78
Powder, pounds	48,000 577,000 12.00
Workers in munition plants	50,000 1,600,000 32.00

F. Artillery and ammunition.

It is the field of artillery and artillery ammunition that exclusive government manufacture would be most uneconomical. Both are required in enormous quantities and their manufacture is highly intricate. However, many of the processes of manufacture may be performed with standard machines. Both lend themselves readily to the production of component parts in different plants and later assembly at a central point. Should the government undertake to erect plants for the exclusive manufacture of these classes of equipment, it would mean that in time of peace there would be standing idle several hundred million dollars worth of machinery. In time of war this machinery would be devoted to work that might just as well be done by utilizing the machinery in a hundred private plants. In other words, the government plants would represent a needless duplication and sheer economic waste.

Under this system there will be a serious delay following a declaration of war before anything like maximum production can be reached. This situation will not be quite so serious with respect to cannon since a relatively long time is required for manufacture under the most favorable conditions. On the other hand, early production of artillery ammunition presents one of the most important problems of war procurement.

G. Relative efficiency of government and private plants.

In time of peace, government arsenals can manufacture at slightly less cost than commercial facilities. It has been estimated that this saving will average 11 per cent. The difference is due in large part to the

following factors:

(a) Arsenals make no allowance for profits.

(b) Overhead expenses are slightly lower in the arsenals and there are no selling costs.

(c) Depreciation charges are less in the arsenals because there is no question of future business. Sporadic government orders necessitate private plants entering a relatively high depreciation charge against each order.

It does not follow, however, that because arsenals now manufacture more cheaply than private plants they could do so if operated as a war monopoly. During years of peace, the enormous carrying charges on reserve facilities would more than double present costs, i. e., instead of costing 11 per cent less, current supplies would cost from 10 per cent to 100 per cent more than if produced commercially. In war the necessity of building up new organizations from untrained personnel would tend materially to increase unit costs. It takes more time and costs more money to acquire these organizations than any other element of manufacture. It is doubtful, therefore, whether government plants could show any operating advantage in war to offset the deficits that would have accumulated in peace.

D. War profits.

Present procurement plans should go far in preventing contractors making excessive profits. Government departments will not compete with each other in the purchase of supplies. Forms of war contracts are being developed by which it is expected contractors' profits will be limited to a reasonable amount.

Should any manufacturer refuse to accept a government contract at a reasonable price, the law authorizes the placing of a compulsory order and in the event of further refusal, the commanding officer of his plant or factory. Attempts of the War and Navy Departments to prevent profiteering will no doubt be supplemented by government regulatory measures and excess profits taxes. However, any control measures that may be adopted should not be so binding as to prevent reasonably prompt negotiations and agreement with industry to produce materials required, since any failure to procure munitions when needed may have to be paid for, not in dollars and cents but in the consequences of possible defeat.

It should be remembered that war profits are not limited to munitions makers. The exorbitant demands for food, farm products, raw materials, labor, power and fuel and the withdrawal of a substantial part of industry from the ordinary channels of trade tend to cause a sharp rise in the general price level. Under any control measures that may be instituted by the government to prevent excessive prices, munitions makers will fare no better than any one else.

A very pertinent paragraph of the Forward word to the Industrial Mobilization Plan is here quoted:

"The tendency to overemphasize administrative efficiency and underemphasize national effectiveness has been guarded against. The objective of any warring nation is victory, immediate and complete. It is conceivable that a war might be conducted with such great regard for individual justice and administrative efficiency as to make impossible those evils whose existence in past wars is well known. It is also conceivable that the outcome of a war so conducted might be defeat. In all plans for preparedness and policies to be pursued in event of war it must never be overlooked that while efficiency in war is desirable, effectiveness is mandatory."

Honor Coast Artillerymen

The military reservation at Kapolei, Territory of Hawaii, has been announced as a permanent military post, and designated as Fort Barrette, Territory of Hawaii, in honor of Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette.

General Barrette was acting Chief of Coast Artillery from December 18, 1917, to May 18, 1918, and was in command of the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade from September 10, 1921, to August 12, 1924.

The 16-inch gun battery being constructed at Fort Barrette, has been designated as Battery Hatch, in honor of Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hatch, who was a distinguished coast artilleryman, and who served as a member of the Coast Artillery and the Ordnance Boards.

The 8-inch gun battery now being constructed at Black Point, Fort Ruger, has been designated as Battery Granger Adams, in honor of Gen. Granger Adams, who was an eminent artilleryman, and whose sterling character made a deep impression on his associates.

To the members of, and all those interested, in
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The Army and Navy Journal extends
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A Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year

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- 3—To promote National Defense patronage of service advertised products.
- 4—To continue to provide A.B.C. guarantee of our circulation.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Personals

Lt. Alexander T. McCone, who has been stationed at Ft. Myer, Va., and has been acting as aide at the White House, will sail March 12 for his new post in the Panama Canal Zone.

Miss Carroll Drum, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, has come to Washington, D. C., from Vassar where she is a student, to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents.

Miss Hilda Hase is returning from Vassar with Miss Drum, and will be with her parents, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William Hase for the vacation period.

Maj. Welcome P. Waltz, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Waltz announce the birth of a daughter, Myrna Marlene Waltz, at Sutter Hospital, Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 18, 1934.

Capt. Edward C. Atkinson, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Atkinson announce the birth of a son, James Blakely, at Schofield Bks., T. H., Nov. 24, 1934.

Mrs. Atkinson is the niece of Brig. Gen. George Blakely, USA-Ret., Rear Adm. Russell Blakely, USN-Ret., and Lt. Col. Charles S. Blakely, FA, USA.

2nd Lt. and Mrs. Charles E. Frederick, 13th Inf., USA, Ft. Adams, R. I., announce the birth of a son, Dean Kimball Frederick, on Nov. 11, 1934.

Lt. and Mrs. John C. Shaw, Inf., USA, announce the birth of a son, David William, at the Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 5, 1934.

Lt. Preston Steele, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Steele announce the birth of a daughter, Dianne Breckinridge Steele, at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 10, 1934. The baby is the granddaughter of Lt. Col. W. D. Herbert, MC, USA, and Mrs. Herbert, of Letterman General Hospital, and of the late Capt. Theophilus Breckinridge Steele, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Steele, of Pasadena, Calif.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Semans announce the birth of a son, Harold Stark Semans, on Nov. 18, 1934, at Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Semans was the former Miss Mary Stark, daughter of Rear Adm. Harold R. Stark, USN, and Mrs. Stark.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield of 2133 West Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio, have as their guests for the holidays, their sister, Mrs. Nell Butler Omberg, and niece, Miss Eugenie Omberg, of Washington, D. C.

Comdr. George A. Riker, USMC, and Mrs. Riker have come to Washington from their home in Pittsburgh and will spend the holidays at the Martinique.

Lt. John E. Granade, USA, and Mrs. Granade have arrived in Washington from Ft. Moultrie, S. C., and will spend several days at the Martinique before going to their new station at Carlisle, Pa.

Maj. and Mrs. Samuel D. Bedinger were hosts at a buffet supper Wednesday, Dec. 12, in their home in Memphis, Tenn., when they entertained in honor of their daughter, Anne Davies, on her fourteenth birthday anniversary.

The guest list included classmates of the honoree in the ninth grade of Snowden Junior High School and the sons and daughters of Army officers stationed in Memphis.

Maj. Starr Moulton, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Moulton are occupying their new home "Vistar," recently purchased, on First Parish Road, Scituate Center, Mass.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt heads the list of Patrons and Patronesses for the Military Pageant which will be held for the benefit of the Post Relief and Recreation Fund, in the new Riding Hall at Ft. Myer, Va., on Jan. 12, 1935. The Pageant will include a colorful parade of troops, jumping drills and exhibitions of skill and daring on a horse. The officers and soldiers of Ft. Myer are assisted by more than sixty young ladies of Washington, who will participate in the Pageant in one or more of the features on the program.

Other Patrons and Patronesses of the Military Pageant, as announced by Col. Kenyon Joyce, Commanding Officer at Ft. Myer, include the following:

Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, Secretary of War and Mrs. Dern, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ickes, Postmaster General and Mrs. Farley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. H. H. Woodring, General MacArthur, Admiral and Mrs. Standley, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Drum, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Callan, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Malone, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Simonds, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Kromer, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Birnle, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Bash, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Watson, Maj. and Mrs. Philip Fleming, General Horton, Senator and Mrs. Sheppard, Honorable and Mrs. Richberg, Honorable and Mrs. Fechner, Senator and Mrs. Charles L. McNary, Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull, Secretary of Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau, Attorney General and Mrs. Cummings, Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed, Col. and Mrs. Morris Locke, Maj. and Mrs. Leonard, Honorable and Mrs. A. B. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Meyers, Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, Col. and Mrs. J. Wright Rumbough, Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose, Mrs. Herbert J. (Please turn to Page 374)

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MRS. FRANCIS LAKE HAYMAN
Who, before her marriage to Mr. Hayman, November 15, 1934, was Miss Marion Lee Cochran, daughter of Mrs. William B. Cochran, and the late General Cochran, USA-Ret. Mrs. Hayman is the niece of Maj. J. H. Cochran, USA.

Weddings and Engagements

Col. John Augustus Brockman, USA, and Mrs. Brockman announce the marriage of their daughter, Doris, and Mr. Richard Graham Thompson, of Charleston, S. C., on Oct. 18, 1934.

Lt. Col. Henry D. Munikhuyzen, USA, and Mrs. Munikhuyzen announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Betty Ainsworth Burke, and Mr. Richard Carter Kenney of Baltimore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel S. Kenney.

Miss Burke attended Holton Arms and the Mount Vernon Seminary. Mr. Kenney attended Gillman Country School and Princeton University.

The wedding will take place next April.

The marriage of Miss Mary Thomas McMillen, daughter of Capt. Fred Ewing McMillen, Supply Corps, USN, and Mrs. McMillen, to Mr. Robert J. Schneider, Jr., of Shepherdstown, W. Va., took place at eight o'clock Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, in St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., the rector, the Rev. Mr. F. Bland Tucker, officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore her mother's wedding gown of white embroidered mouseline de soie, carrying a bouquet of while Killarney roses and lilies of the valley. The clusters of orange blossoms which held the veil to the lace cap were sent to the bride by air by her grandmother, Mrs. Fred A. McMillen of San Diego, Calif. The bride's sister, Miss Jean McMillen, the maid of honor, and the two bridesmaids, Miss Nancy Orrick, of Georgetown, and Miss Emily Blandford of Rockville, Md., wore gowns and turbans of emerald green velvet. The three attendants carried bouquets of Joanna Hill roses and ferns.

Mr. Andrew Barr, Jr., of Yale University acted as best man for Mr. Schneider; his ushers being Mr. J. E. McDonough of Yale University and Mr. Ralph Gulley of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Alan B. McMillen, the bride's brother, played the wedding music. The church was decorated with Christmas greens.

Following the ceremony, a small reception was held for the bridal party and families of the bride and groom in the red room of The Parrot, after which Mr. and Mrs. Schneider left for Quebec. They will be at home at 171 Pauling Ave., Troy, N. Y., after Jan. 7.

No formal invitations or announcements were issued.

St. Ignatius Chapel, Ft. Leavenworth.

Kan., was the scene of a most beautiful wedding at four o'clock December 26, when Miss Ann Keller, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frank Keller, became the bride of Lt. Robert Moore Blanchard, Jr., of Ft. Crook, Nebr., the son of Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Blanchard, of Ft. Leavenworth.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Col. and Mrs. John Murphy.

Lieutenant Blanchard is a grandson of Mrs. Calvin DeWitt, sr., and the late General DeWitt.

The altar was banked with white chrysanthemums, smilax and myriads of glowing tapers. Before the service Mrs. Frank Baker played a beautiful program of organ music.

The bride was preceded by six ushers: Capt. C. L. Williams, Lt. L. R. Cochran, Lt. D. E. Huber, Lt. C. P. Bellcau, Lt. George White and Lt. M. P. Warren, the last three being classmates of the groom at West Point.

They were followed by the two bridesmaids, Miss Mary Blanchard, younger sister of the groom, and Miss Frances Taylor, of Kansas City, who were exquisitely gowned in yellow velvet with brown accessories; carrying roses, violets and lavender sweet peas.

The maid of honor, Miss Josephine Blanchard, sister of the groom, in a stunning gown of bitter-sweet velvet, brown accessories, carried a sheath of deep yellow roses.

The bride was lovely in an ivory satin princess gown with a long train. She carried bride roses. Her voluminous veil was of heirloom Brussels lace and tulle, with cap held in place with clusters of orange blossoms. She entered with her father and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man Mr. Frank Keller, jr., brother of the bride.

The ceremony was performed by Chaplain T. J. Lennan and the bride and groom left under the traditional arch of sabers.

Following the wedding a very small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents for the bridal party and (Please turn to Page 374)

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 26, 1934

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Henry Latrobe Roosevelt have with them for Christmas their son, Mr. Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Lt. and Mrs. Harold A. Brusher, their son and Miss Hilda H. Hase, a student at Vassar, have arrived to spend the holidays with Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William Hase, at 1868 Columbia Road.

Ret. Adm. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis have been joined by their daughter, Miss Lucia Ellis, who attends the Masters Schools at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; their sons, Mr. Robert Ellis, from Yale; Mr. Long Ellis, from St. George's School at Newport, R. I., and Mr. Hayne Ellis, Jr., who attends St. John's School at Annapolis, all of whom will remain through the holidays.

Cadet Charles Bainbridge Westover has arrived from West Point and is spending the holidays with his parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar Westover.

Ret. Adm. Walter B. Gherardi, USN, and Mrs. Gherardi have been joined by their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Gherardi, Jr., and Mr. Taylor Gherardi of New York, who will remain through the holidays. Mrs. Gherardi, Jr., was formerly Miss Lilia Tuckerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott Tuckerman of Santa Barbara, Calif.

Col. and Mrs. Harry S. Grier have with them as their guests for the holidays their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Claude Burbach, who returned recently from the Philippines. Lieutenant and Mrs. Burbach and their son, Jerry, will be stationed at Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Ramsey are spending the Christmas holidays with Commander Ramsey's mother, Mrs. Frank De Witt Ramsey.

Miss Janet Murray, daughter of Brig. Gen. Peter Murray, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Jr., at Ft. Leaven-

worth, Kans., for six weeks, has returned. Maj. and Mrs. Dabney O. Elliott and their daughter, Ann, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are spending Christmas week with Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Eugster.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

December 26, 1934

Col. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Beukema have with them for the holidays their daughters, Miss Margery Beukema, of Vassar, and Miss Alice Beukema, of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Jeannette Humphreys, of Springfield, Mass., has arrived to spend the holidays with her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Harris Jones.

Guests for Christmas of Col. Chauncey L. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton are their sons, Mr. John Fenton, of Yale University, and Mr. Donald Fenton, of Toms School, and Mrs. Fenton's father, Mr. Charles W. Hawley, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Col. Roger G. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander have visiting them for the holidays their daughter, Miss Ruth Alexander, who has returned from the Shipleigh School at Bryn Mawr, Pa., and Colonel Alexander's brother and sister-in-law, Dr. Carter Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, of New York, and their sons, Roger and Carter Alexander.

Miss Marguerite Anthony, daughter of Maj. Alvin E. Anthony and Mrs. Anthony, has returned from Cedarcrest College, in Allentown, Pa., to have Christmas with her parents. The Anthony's also will have as guest for several weeks Major Anthony's mother, Mrs. Marion Anthony, of Cumberland, Md.

Lt. Thomas M. Watlington, Jr. and Mrs. Watlington left last Saturday for Washington to spend the holidays with Mrs. Watlington's parents, Gen. Edgar T. Conley and Mrs. Conley. Lieutenant and Mrs. Watlington will return to their home in Highland Falls after the New Year with their two children, who have been spending several months with their grandparents.

Lt. Marion P. Echols and Mrs. Echols and their three children have left for University, Va., to spend the holidays with Lieutenant Echols' mother, Mrs. William H. Echols.

Lt. G. Arthur Hadsell, Jr. and Mrs. Hadsell have with them for the holidays Mrs. Hadsell's mother, Mrs. Howard Platt, of Poughkeepsie, and Lieutenant Hadsell's mother, Mrs. G. Arthur Hadsell, also of Poughkeepsie.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

December 26, 1934

Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, superintendent of the Naval Academy, gave a luncheon Thursday, Dec. 18, in the Officers' Club in honor of the civic and business organizations of Annapolis.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Alfred W. Johnson were the guests last week of Comdr. and Mrs. Laurence T. Du Rose.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Taylor Smith gave a dinner at their quarters Friday, Dec. 21, in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. David F. Sellers. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick, Capt. and Mrs. Robert C. Giffen, Capt. and Mrs. Bryson Bruce, Capt. and Mrs. Dallas G. Sutton, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis B. McBride and Comdr. and Mrs. Jules James.

Lt. Comdr. John F. Walsh, who recently returned from China, was the guest last week end of his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh. Lieutenant Commander Walsh expects to go to New York for duty soon.

Mrs. George Mertz, mother of Lt. George Mertz, is spending the winter in Annapolis and is the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Charles D. Whiteford.

Mrs. Van Nagell, wife of Lt. John R. Van Nagell, and their young son, Woodward Phelps, who spent the autumn with Mrs. Van Nagell's grandmother, Mrs. Cotton, at San Rocco, will come to Annapolis after Christmas and occupy a house on Hanover Street.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Lt. Lester O. Wood, who was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Fox, has left by motor for California, where she will join Lieutenant Wood, now on duty on the USS Saratoga.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Brodie, Jr., and their son, Robert Brodie, have returned after a visit to Mrs. Brodie's parents, Lt. Comdr. Patrick Hill, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Hill in Washington.

FT. BENNING, GA.

December 24, 1934

Maj. and Mrs. H. A. Wadsworth were hosts at a dinner party on Wednesday evening at their home. Covers were placed for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. H. Estes, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Little, Col. and Mrs. C. W. Weeks, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Cummins, Col. and Mrs. A. D. Chaffin, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Dravo.

Col. and Mrs. C. W. Weeks entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club, Friday evening, in honor of their son, Lt. C. S. Weeks, USN, and wife. Covers were placed for Maj. and Mrs. N. D. Cota, Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Bessette, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus Bell,

Lt. and Mrs. J. A. Holly, Lt. and Mrs. G. C. Mergens, Lt. and Mrs. H. P. Ford, Mrs. Fielder, Miss Esther Weeks, Lt. J. J. Matthews and Lt. Dan Gilmer.

Maj. and Mrs. B. G. Weir were hosts at dinner at the Officers' Club Friday evening. Covers were placed for Col. and Mrs. L. D. Davis, Maj. and Mrs. W. L. Roberts, Maj. and Mrs. F. A. Irving, Maj. and Mrs. P. S. Wood, Maj. and Mrs. J. T. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Otto, Capt. and Mrs. L. Barnett, Lt. and Mrs. H. L. Mace, Lt. M. Huggins.

Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Negrotto entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club, in compliment to the wearers of the "red coat." The table was charming with Christmas decorations and place cards with hand painted hunt scenes. Those present were Col. and Mrs. J. H. Stutesman, Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, Maj. and Mrs. K. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. W. P. O'Brien, Lt. and Mrs. C. A. Studebaker, Lt. and Mrs. C. R. Landon, Lt. and Mrs. T. L. Dunn, Lt. and Mrs. J. P. Cleland.

Lt. and Mrs. C. F. Colson were hosts Sunday at luncheon. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. A. W. Williams, Maj. and Mrs. C. P. Hall, Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, Maj. and Mrs. L. H. Cook, Maj. and Mrs. H. B. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. J. V. Carroll, Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Brokaw, Capt. and Mrs. R. G. Howie, Capt. and Mrs. P. T. Fry, Capt. Hugh Wilson, Lt. and Mrs. H. Stokes, Lt. and Mrs. R. A. Schow, Lt. and Mrs. W. B. Miller and Dr. and Mrs. George Miller of Columbus.

Mrs. R. A. Schow entertained Monday afternoon at a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Robert Brown. Mrs. Schow's guests included Mesdames T. J. Leney, H. B. Crea, D. C. Faith, D. A. Rosebaum, W. B. Miller, Reeve Keller, A. J. Evans, J. A. Stokes, Jr., F. J. Gillespie, J. C. Fry and Mrs. R. C. Bing.

QUANTICO, VA.

December 26, 1934

Among the young people spending the holidays at the station are Mr. Andrew Lyman, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Lyman; Mr. Calhoun Ancrem, who is home from Duke University; Mr. Le Roy Hunt and Mr. James Denig, who attend St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, N. Y., and Mr. Thomas Tighe, a student at Augusta Military Academy.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul Capron were hosts at dinner before the Christmas dance, given at the Officers' Mess last Saturday, to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. David Porter, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Mathews, Col. and Mrs. Clayton Vogel, Capt. and Mrs. Ed Farrell, Dr. and Mrs. Hurbst, and Mr. Ed McGuirk, all of Washington, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Breckenridge, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Lyman, Col. and Mrs. Frank Schwable, Col. and Mrs. Edward Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. William Mann, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence Kress, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rose Rowell, Lt. Col. and Mrs. De Witt Peck, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Maurice Shearer, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Arch Howard, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Linscott, and Capt. and Mrs. Bernard Dubel.

Mrs. James Breckenridge, wife of Brig. Gen. Breckenridge, was the honor guest at a luncheon given Tuesday, Dec. 18, by Mrs. Clifton Cates.

Mr. Hamilton Rhea of Norfolk is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Robert Y. Rhea. Col. and Mrs. Rhea were hosts at a supper party last Saturday in his honor.

Mrs. Julia Davis of Washington is spending the holidays at the home of her daughter, Mrs. De Witt Peck, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Peck.

Cadet Noel Gregory, a senior at Staunton Military Academy, is spending his vacation with his parents, Maj. and Mrs. Maurice Gregory.

Capt. and Mrs. William Mann have as their guest for the holidays, Mr. Kent Bush, of Coronado, Calif.

Lt. and Mrs. Samuel Ballentine and Mrs. Ballentine's mother, Mrs. G. E. Fusch, are spending the holidays in Marietta, Ohio, with Mrs. S. E. Ballentine.

FT. LEWIS, WASH.

December 22, 1934

Col. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder entertained Friday evening at a dinner-dance at the Tacoma Country Club, invitations including friends from the fort, and Tacoma, and Seattle. Dinner was served from a large F-shaped table centered in chrysanthemums of the bronze shades.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hooker, Jr., of Tacoma received with Col. and Mrs. Snyder.

Guests included Gen. Otho B. Rosenbaum, Commanding General, Gen. and Mrs. Charles M. Bundel, Col. and Mrs. Joseph K. Partello, Col. and Mrs. Francis W. Clark and daughter, Miss Louise Clark, Col. and Mrs. James R. Shand, Maj. and Mrs. Walcot Denison, Maj. and Mrs. Albert W. Greenwell, Maj. and Mrs. Arthur W. Ford, Maj. and Mrs. Albro L. Parsons, Maj. Julius Babcock, Maj. and Mrs. Irving H. Engleman, Maj. and Mrs. Charles N. Stevens, Mrs. A. C. Arnold, Maj. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. Roy Blount, Maj. C. L. Van-

derboget, Maj. and Mrs. Wallace W. Crawford, Maj. and Mrs. John C. Adams, Maj. and Mrs. Ernest T. Barco, Maj. and Mrs. Charles R. Lehman, Maj. and Mrs. Thomas C. McCormick, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Warren, Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Perfect, Capt. and Mrs. Ralph Hirach, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert H. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. France, Capt. and Mrs. Maurice V. Patton, Capt. and Mrs. John F. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. Albert F. Billings, Capt. and Mrs. Henry F. Gant, Capt. and Mrs. Willard M. Barton, Capt. and Mrs. Alvin L. Gorby, Capt. and Mrs. Phillip W. Allison, Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Curtis, Capt. and Mrs. N. J. Eckert, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Jack F. Rycroft, Capt. and Mrs. Harold C. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence F. Heyduck, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Cantlett, Capt. and Mrs. Craigan, Lt. and Mrs. J. D. Cambre, Lt. and Mrs. F. B. Porter, Lt. and Mrs. Robert M. Springer, Lt. and Mrs. Carl F. Anderson, Lt. and Mrs. Edward C. Maling, Lt. and Mrs. M. G. Crombie, Lt. and Mrs. John K. Sitsman, Lt. and Mrs. Frank Q. Goodell, Lt. and Mrs. William A. Carter, Jr., Lt. and Mrs. Richard H. Harrison, Lt. and Mrs. James W. Park, Lt. and Mrs. Percy H. Lash, Jr., Lt. and Mrs. Hamilton M. Peyton, Lt. and Mrs. Soderstrom, Mrs. Shamwell of Norfolk, Va. Misses Rose and Ann Babst, and Miss Nourse of San Francisco.

Ens. Jackson D. Arnold, on duty now on the Arizona, San Pedro, arrived at Ft. Lewis Monday to spend the Xmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. A. C. Arnold and family, at the Ft. Lewis Inn.

(Continued on Next Page)

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It may be this near-by view of the advantages of world wide national cooperation which impresses upon the Swiss people the need for a well defined Co-operative movement within their borders. At any rate a large number of their people are associated with such organizations operating successfully.



All of the Service delegates, and advisers of the Army and Navy representing the United States at Geneva conferences are eligible for membership in this Association. Many of them are already members, the others are welcome to become members at any time.

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Posts and Stations
(Continued from Preceding Page)

NEWPORT, R. I.

December 23, 1934

Among the Naval Officers and their families who have left Newport to spend the Holidays are: Adm. and Mrs. Walter Vernon who will be in Washington, Admiral and Mrs. Pye who will be in Maryland with Mrs. Pye's relatives, Comdr. and Mrs. George Ashe who have gone to Berryville to be with Mrs. Ashe's mother, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Theobald and their daughter, Miss Frances Theobald left by motor for Washington to be with Captain Theobald's mother, and Capt. Byron McCandless who left to join his family in Annapolis.

There will be numerous supper parties before the Junior Assembly Dance to be held at the Training Station Thursday, December 27. These dances have been a yearly event for several years and provide a very pleasant way for the young people who come to their homes from College to renew their acquaintances in Newport.

Army Officers at Ft. Adams will give a dance December 29. Col. Frederick C. Test and Mrs. Test and Lt. Col. Samuel J. Turnbull and Mrs. Turnbull will head the receiving line. The committee includes: Maj. Charles A. King, Jr., Capt. James A. Day, and Ulmont W. Holly and Lt. Russell B. Semple and Alfred V. Marshall, Jr.

Miss Lucy Wright has joined her parents, Capt. and Mrs. George Wright and will be hostess at a tea at her home this afternoon. Miss Barbara Woodworth, daughter of Mrs. C. M. Battie will entertain at supper before the dance at Ft. Adams.

Miss Eleanor Draemel and Mr. Frederick Draemel have joined their parents, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Draemel at their home on Cottage Street.

Mr. Read McCleary has joined his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Howard B. McCleary, from Harvard where he is a student at the School of Business Administration.

The Misses Lillian Nalle, daughter of Maj.

and Mrs. William Nalle, USA, and Louisa Popham, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William S. Popham will entertain at supper before the Junior Assembly.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Molten, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Sease, and Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. Kauffman are among those who will entertain during the holiday season.

Miss Penelope LeClair will entertain at dinner tonight at the home of her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. H. P. LeClair.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

December 23, 1934

Elaborately appointed, the tea dancant Friday afternoon aboard USS New Mexico for 800 guests was the largest social event of the holiday season. Vice Adm. Thomas Tingey Craven, Commander of the Battleships, assisted by Mrs. Craven, honored their daughter, Mrs. Olga Craven Anderson, at this delightful function on his flagship. Guests included officers of the ship and their wives, bachelor officers of the Fleet and 200 debutantes from Pasadena, Los Angeles and Long Beach.

Vice Adm. Craven greeted guests as they came over the side, and Mrs. Craven and Mrs. Anderson received them with Lt. F. Close, flag lieutenant to the admiral, making the introductions. The canvas enclosed deck was resplendent with Christmas decorations and gay with flags. Two orchestras furnished music. Tea was served in the admiral's cabin. Assisting at the tea table were Meadames John F. Shafroth, W. M. Quigley, H. G. Donald, H. E. Kendall, D. S. Barry, Richard R. Hartung, T. A. Gaylord and Frederick Bell. Chaperoning the young girl guests to and from the ship were Mrs. Randolph Miner of Los Angeles, Mrs. Fred Hathaway Bixby of Long Beach, Mrs. David Barry and Mrs. John Dunlap of Pasadena.

Miss Rose Kempff, daughter of Rear Adm. Clarence S. Kempff and Mrs. Kempff, made her formal debut yesterday at a beautifully-arranged reception in the home of her parents, 2711 East Ocean Boulevard, her

debut being the first this season in the service set. Assisting Mrs. Kempff were Meadames Frank Hardeman Brumby, Thomas Tingey Craven, O. G. Murfin, Adolphus Andrews, L. R. Leahy, W. D. Sharp, H. H. Crosby and E. L. Cochrane. Friends of the honoree assisting were Mrs. Olga Craven Anderson, Misses Nancy Brereton, Rosalie Van Auken, Frances Andrews, Betty Greig, Barbara and Lalla Jane Cary, Mary Ann Jensen, Betty Rockwell and Mary Wilson. After the reception Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kempff entertained fifty guests at dinner in the Pacific Coast Club in honor of their daughter.

Officers of USS Texas and their wives assembled around flower-decked tables Friday night in Lakewood Golf Club for a dinner dance honoring Capt. and Mrs. Lamar Leahy, with Rear Adm. Clarence S. Kempff, Commander of Battleship Division 1, present as a special guest.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Broadbent was complimented at a dinner last evening in the Coast Club given by her parents, Comdr. E. W. Broadbent, USS Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Broadbent. A student at the Principia in St. Louis, Miss Broadbent is home for the holidays.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ray E. Snedaker of Vallejo and son, Rees, are holiday guests of Mrs. H. B. Gould, sister of Mrs. Snedaker. Arriving recently from the East Coast, Comdr. and Mrs. Albert M. Penn, the latter's mother, Mrs. Frank Roop-Smith, and Misses Helen and Emily Penn, are domiciled at 100 East Ocean Boulevard for the winter. The officer is attached to USS Chicago.

QMC SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

December 24, 1934

The Christmas season at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., was ushered in on the afternoon of December 20, by the annual party for the children of all personnel at the school. Beautiful Clayton Hall was festively decorated with Christmas greens and a towering pine tree, laden

with shimmering ornaments of various colors, tinsel, and electric lights. Soft lighting effects were achieved by the tiny lights on the tree and by twinkling stars suspended from the ceiling.

The singing of carols and popular numbers, with Mrs. James W. Younger at the piano, added to the joyousness of the occasion. To the tune of "Santa Claus Is Coming To Town," Santa Claus, after having broadcast to the children several times on his snowy flight from the North Pole, bounded into their midst with a huge pack containing presents for all.

Following the distribution of gifts, a treat of ice cream and cake for the children was served in the recreation room.

The officers' Yuletide dance at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., was held in Clayton Hall, Schuylkill Arsenal, on the evening of December 21. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Francis H. Pope were Maj. and Mrs. Roland Walsh and Maj. and Mrs. George W. Hovey.

A dinner in Butt Hall, Schuylkill Arsenal, for Quartermaster officers and their families, preceded the dance.

PT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

December 24, 1934

The post commander, Col. John R. Brewer has returned to the post after spending several weeks on leave.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Peyton have left the post for leave which they will spend visiting their families prior to sailing for Hawaii where they are to be stationed.

On Saturday evening, December 22, a dinner dance was held at the Officers' Club. Among the hosts at the dinner were Col. and Mrs. John P. McAdams.

Other hosts for the dinner that evening were Capt. and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.

Lt. and Mrs. John M. Breit are spending Christmas in San Antonio, Tex., where they are visiting both their parents.

Lt. and Mrs. Rothwell H. Brown and

(Continued on Next Page)

"There are two conspicuous prophets in the land. There is . . . Mark Sullivan . . . then there is Walter Lippmann."

Frank H. Simonds in an article, "A Youth Revolution in America?" in the New York Herald Tribune Magazine, April 8, 1934.

Mark Sullivan

Walter Lippmann

It is significant that both of these men hailed as major prophets by Mr. Simonds are New York Herald Tribune writers. Each of them presents his own interpretations of events in the pages of this newspaper. Although their philosophies and their points of view may be different on many subjects, they are both authentic spokesmen for the trend of events in this country. They present the case for the two sides of important questions which fair-minded Americans have always recognized and respected. Mark Sullivan's articles appear in the Herald Tribune on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday; Walter Lippmann's on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

New York Herald Tribune

Posts and Stations**FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.**

(Continued from Preceding Page)

their two small daughters arrived on the post recently for station here. After their recent tour of duty in China they spent a short leave in Washington visiting Lieutenant Brown's family, before arriving on the post.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert F. Carter, formerly stationed at Ft. Meade, and now in Chicago, were visitors on the post during the week when they were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edmund C. Waddill and Miss Edna May Esmond were at home on Sunday, December 23rd, to the officers and ladies of the 34th Infantry.

On Christmas Day Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Freeman were at home in their quarters. Lt. and Mrs. Ewing H. France had as their guests for several days over the Christmas holidays Mrs. France's mother and brother, Mrs. E. B. McKeon and Mr. Robert McKeon of New Rochelle, N. Y.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

December 21, 1934

Maj. and Mrs. B. M. Lennon arrived in Minneapolis Saturday evening, December 22 to spend the Christmas holidays with their mother Mrs. Amy G. Lennon and their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schuler of 3014 Oakland Ave.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Tillman have issued invitations to a number of their friends to call at their home between the hours of four and six P. M. on Wednesday, December 26 to help them celebrate their twentieth wedding anniversary.

Lt. (jg) H. O. Hansen, USN, of Honolulu, Hawaii, will be the house guest of Col. and Mrs. John Sherwood over the holidays.

Lt. and Mrs. R. W. Volkman will spend the holidays in Clinton, Iowa, where they will be the guests of Lieutenant Volkman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Volkman.

Mr. Donald McKay son of Maj. and Mrs. W. G. McKay who is attending Harvard College will arrive today to pass the Christmas holidays with his parents.

Lt. and Mrs. W. L. Rogers will spend the holidays as the guests of Lieutenant Rogers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rogers at Rock Rapids, Iowa.

Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Marston and family have gone to Ames, Iowa where they are the guests of Captain Marston's parents, Dean and Mrs. Anson Marston.

Lt. C. Mood left Friday to join his wife and daughter who are visiting in Birmingham, Ala., for a month.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

December 18, 1934

In honor of Captain de Vaisseau Y. V. Donval and other officers of the French cruiser, Jeanne d'Arc, which has been in this port on a week's visit, a number of social affairs were given, including a banquet at the U. S. Grant Hotel, given by the city of San Diego in conjunction with the chamber of commerce. Rear Adm. William T. Tarrant, commandant of the eleventh naval district, was host at a luncheon given at his quarters on North Island. Henri Didot, French consul at Los Angeles, and Lucien Bouvet, local vice consul, also entertained for the visitors.

Rear Adm. Henry V. Butler, USN, entered Thursday with a reception at Hotel del Coronado for the officers of the aircraft squadron of the battle force and their wives. The host was assisted in receiving by his son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Lucian B. Green, and by his granddaughter, Miss Ann K. Smith. Illness prevented the presence of Mrs. Butler.

Capt. C. B. Sullivan, USA, and Mrs. Sullivan gave a dinner at Agua Caliente, Lower California, Wednesday night, in honor of Capt. H. Flickenger, USA, of Patterson Field, Dayton, O.

In honor of Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Jr., of New York City, daughter-in-law of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, a buffet supper party was given Wednesday evening by Lt. Comdr. Michael A. Sprengel, USN, and Mrs. Sprengel.

Rear Adm. Henry V. Butler, USN, was guest of honor at a buffet supper Friday evening at the new bachelor officers' quarters at North Island. Members of Adm. Butler's staff and their wives were also present.

Lt. Comdr. Andrew C. McFall, USN, and Mrs. McFall entertained eighteen friends at a buffet supper the past week. Mrs. McFall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dodge are arriving soon from New York to spend the holiday season.

Mrs. A. C. Read, wife of Captain Read, USN, left Friday for Washington, D. C., planning to be east until spring.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

The Duplicate Bridge Tournament which has been carried on the past eight weeks

closed Monday night, December 17. Six tables were in play throughout the tournament, and the winners were Mrs. T. G. Tousey and Mrs. H. B. Gantty tying for first place. Maj. T. L. Smith won second place.

Col. and Mrs. G. L. McKinney entertained guests at dinner in their quarters Tuesday evening, December 18. The guests were Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. P. Carter, Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. W. Webb, Jr., Maj. H. B. Gantty, Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Ransone, Lt. E. G. Cooper, and Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Downs.

Lt. and Mrs. A. H. Thompson left the Post Tuesday, December 18 for a week's leave at their home in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Sams and daughters left the Post Thursday, December 20, for a visit with Captain Sam's mother over Christmas, in St. Louis, Mo.

A number of the younger set arrived at the barracks last week to spend the holidays with their parents. Thomas Tousey returned home Thursday, December 20, from the New York Military Academy to spend Christmas with his parents Maj. and Mrs. T. G. Tousey. William Stayer, from Kent, Conn., came home Friday, December 21, to spend his vacation with his parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer. James Souder, son of Maj. and Mrs. C. G. Souder, also arrived home, Friday, December 21, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Jane Souder of Milford, Conn., came Wednesday, December 19, to spend the holidays with her uncle, Major Souder and family.

NORFOLK, VA.

December 28, 1934

Comdr. and Mrs. Miles P. Reffo, Jr., honored their debutante daughter, Miss Mildred Reffo, Wednesday afternoon at an attractive tea-dance given at the Norfolk Country Club which was attended by more than 150 of the younger set.

Capt. and Mrs. Cyril W. Martyr were hosts on Thursday evening at supper and bridge at their home at the Ammunition Depot, St. Julian's Creek, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Taylor.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwin G. Kintner entertained on Friday evening at a dinner given at their home in the Navy Yard. Covers were laid for twelve.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul L. Reed were hosts Saturday night at dinner given at their home in the Naval Base. Their guests numbered eight.

Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Diggs were hosts on Friday evening at a buffet supper given at their home on Hough Avenue, Berkley, following the rehearsal for the marriage of their son Lt. George Christian Diggs to Miss Axie Humphries Brockett whose wedding took place the following day. The guests included members of the wedding party and a few intimate friends numbering about thirty.

Lt. Daniel Candler and Lt. Mervin Halstead, officers attached to the USS Hannibal, entertained on Saturday afternoon at a housewarming at their home on Willowwood Drive, Lakewood, in honor of the officers of the Hannibal and their wives.

Lt. and Mrs. Stedman Teller entertained Saturday afternoon at an egg-nog party given at their home at Edgewater. Their guests included the officers of the VB-3 and VB-5 and a few additional friends.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig of Washington are the holiday guests of Mrs. Taussig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston.

Contract for Observation Planes

Assistant Secretary of War Woodring has announced the award for seventy-one (71) observation type airplanes to the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Inc., of Santa Monica, Calif., in the total amount of \$1,655,394.

The circular proposal for this type of airplane was issued to the industry on Aug. 2, 1934, with opening date of Oct. 25, 1934.

In accordance with normal procedure the airplane on which the bid was received was evaluated by means of actual flight tests conducted by a Board of Officers, and in view of the fact that it represented a marked advance in observation type development the contract was awarded for these airplanes.

The total amount also includes a limited number of spare parts.

Award Silver Star

Announcement is made of the following award of a silver star:

"Lloyd H. Hess (Army serial No. R-50670), private, 6th Pursuit Squadron, Air Corps, United States Army, then private, Company A, 28th Infantry, 1st Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For gallantry in action during the advance on Berzy-le-Sec, France, July 19, 1918. Private Hess displayed ex-

ceptional courage and bravery in following his Battalion Commander to the final objective through heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. Upon reaching the objective, which was then within the enemy lines, he remained for several hours, making his return with great difficulty."

Residence at enlistment: Allentown, Pa.

Birthplace: Allentown, Pa.

Present station: Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii.

OBITUARIES

Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, USA-Ret., died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1934.

Colonel Bingham was born in Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 10, 1857. He received a B.S. from Columbia University, Washington, D. C., in 1877, and entered the Army as second lieutenant, 7th Infantry, Oct. 10, 1883. He was promoted to first lieutenant of Cavalry July 1, 1891; captain, Assistant Quartermaster, May 18, 1895; major, Chief Quartermaster, Nov. 26, 1898; honorably discharged as major, June 30, 1901; promoted major, Quartermaster, Regular Army, Oct. 26, 1901; lieutenant colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, Feb. 6, 1909; colonel, Assistant to the Quartermaster General, March 3, 1911; retired at his own request, after 30 years' service, on June 26, 1920.

He is survived by a son, Maj. Sidney V. Bingham, Cav., USA, of Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Colonel Bingham lived at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

Funeral services for the late Col. Henry C. Jewett, CE, USA, who died at Steenberg General Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands, October 18, 1934, were held with full military honors at the Ft. Myer Chapel at 3:00 P.M., Friday, December 28, with Chaplain

Julian E. Yates officiating. Interment was in the Eastern Section of Arlington National Cemetery.

The following officers acted as honorary pallbearers: Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds; Maj. Gen. Claude E. Brigham; Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury; Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox; Brig. Gen. Edward M. Shinkle; Brig. Gen. Beverly F. Browne; Retd.; Col. Wm. S. Browning; Col. Walter D. Smith; Col. Harry B. Jordan; Col. Ernest D. Peek; Col. Kerr T. Riggs; Col. George R. Spalding; Col. Elliott J. Dent; Col. George M. Russell; Col. Charles Burnett; Col. Walter H. Smith, Retd.; Col. Richard H. Jordan; Lt. Col. Eugene R. West, Retd.

Mrs. Nannie Hume Jewett, the widow, accompanied the remains from the Philippines. While in Washington, she will be at the home of Mrs. Frank Hume, 1235 Massachusetts Avenue, northwest.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. H. Percy Silver, rector for sixteen years until last May and rector-emeritus since then of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, in New York City, were held there Dec. 18. Dr. Silver, whose retirement was due to a long illness, died Saturday morning, Dec. 15, of a heart attack at his home in Bedford Center, N. Y.

More than 1,200 persons were at the service, among them Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, who is a parishioner.

Because of Dr. Silver's military service the coffin was covered with the Stars and Stripes. Burial took place at West Point, N. Y., as Dr. Silver had been the chaplain of the United States Military Academy for five years before coming to New York.

There were nine bishops present at the rites and more than 40 vested clergymen walked in the procession.

Morris, to Lt. (jg) William W. Hollister, USN.

HUFF-PAXTON — Married at Ft. Worth, Tex., Dec. 24, 1934, Miss Marjorie Louise Paxton, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Orson Everett Paxton, USA, to Mr. Edwin Newton Huff.

ROSENDALH-WILSON — Married at New York City, Dec. 22, 1934, Miss Jean Wilson, to Comdr. Charles Rosendahl, USN.

SCHNEIDER-MC MILLEN — Married at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 26, 1934, Miss Mary Thomas McMillen, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Fred Ewing McMillen, SC, USN, to Mr. Robert J. Schneider, Jr.

THOMPSON-BROCKMAN — Married Oct. 18, 1934, Miss Doris Brockman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Augustus Brockman, USA, to Mr. Richard Graham Thompson.

DIED

BINGHAM — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1934, Col. Gonzalez S. Bingham, USA-Ret., father of Maj. Sidney V. Bingham, Cav., USA.

GLADE — Died at Palo Alto, Calif., Dec. 7, 1934, Col. Herman Glade, USA.

HARBAUGH — Died at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 13, 1934, Mr. Robert B. Harbaugh, father of Mrs. E. P. Abernethy, wife of Lt. E. P. Abernethy, USN, aide to the commandant of the sixth, seventh and eighth Naval Districts.

INGALLS — Died at Phelps, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1934, Minnie Dorrance Ingalls, wife of Willis Arnold Ingalls; mother of Mrs. Francis H. Wisewell, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Fenton E. Bliss, of Peterboro, N. Y.; and Capt. Robert Dorrance Ingalls, 11th Engineers, USA, Corozal, C. Z.

ROUSH — Died at San Diego, Calif., Sgt. David Roush, USA-Ret.

SILVER — Died at Bedford Centre, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1934, Dr. H. Percy Silver, former chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

STEWART — Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1934, Mrs. Lillie Sewall Stewart, widow of Col. William F. Stewart, USA.

MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine Activities

Secretary of Commerce Roper, in his annual report made public this week, tells of the activities of the Shipping Board since it was incorporated in the Commerce Department as a Bureau.

"During the fiscal year" Mr. Roper said, "important changes were instituted in the administration of the shipping laws, steps taken to safeguard the Government's large investment in shipping, and studies made looking to such changes in the law as will strengthen the national policy with respect to the merchant marine."

Operating methods and financial returns of carriers holding ocean-mail contracts have been scrutinized more carefully in order that the public interests may not suffer because of unwise expenditure of Federal funds. Shipowners indebted to the Government for ships purchased, or for loans advanced from the construction loan fund, have been required to meet their obligations to the best of their ability. An important feature of this new financial policy developed during the year is the requirement that contract-holding lines meet their current payments out of subsidies and amortize their overdue obligations with reasonable dispatch.

An outstanding development during the year was the decision to exercise more vigorously the Department's regulatory powers over the rates, fares, charges, and practices of carriers by water engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. This course of action, predicated upon the generally accepted principle that regulation affords the most effective means of stabilization, gave rise to two important investigations. The first of these, ordered by the Secretary of Commerce on February 5, 1934, had to do with common carriers in the intercoastal trade. The second, ordered by the Secretary on March 9, 1934, sought to determine whether conditions unfavorable to shipping in the foreign trade exist as the result of competitive practices by operators or agents of foreign-flag vessels, and if so, what remedial action would be taken by the Department under existing statutes. At the close of the fiscal year both investigations were still in progress."

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ERNEST HINDS } Attorneys-in-fact.
HERBERT A. WHITE }

Personals

(Continued from Page 370)

Slocum, Mrs. D. C. Stapleton.

The Pageant will be shown at two performances on Jan. 12, at 2:30 P.M. and at 8:30 P.M. and tickets and information may be obtained by telephoning Ft. Myer, WEST 2000. (Br. 43.)

Maj. J. Clinton Truby, Ord-Res., has been ordered to duty at Ft. Myer, Va., for 15 days, with the 16th Field Artillery starting January 20, 1935.

Maj. Gen. Irving J. Carr, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who retires December 31, 1934, has left Washington for the General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 370)

intimate friends.

After a wedding trip to Mexico Lieutenant and Mrs. Blanchard will be at home at Ft. Crook, Nebr.

Mrs. Blanchard attended Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College, Terre Haute, Ind., and was graduated from the University of Arizona in June 1933, where she was a member of Delta Gamma Sorority and of Mortar Board.

Lieutenant Blanchard was graduated from West Point with the class of 1933.

Maj. Orsen Everett Paxton, USA, and Mrs. Paxton announce the marriage of their daughter, Marjorie Louise, and Mr. Edwin Newton Huff, on Monday, Dec. 24, 1934, at Ft. Worth, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff are at home at 2333 Waits Avenue, Ft. Worth.

Ship's Movements, January

Tentative schedules of operations of Naval Forces for month of January, 1935.

U. S. FLEET

Admiral Jos. M. Reeves, Commander-in-Chief.

Pennsylvania (flagship), based on San Pedro, Calif.

BATTLE FORCE

Vice Admiral Frank H. Brumby, Commander.

New Mexico (flagship), West Virginia (flagship of Vice Admiral T. T. Craven, Commander of Battleships), Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Tennessee and Maryland based on San Pedro, Calif.

New York, Jan. 1-8, Navy yard, Bremer-ton; Jan. 12-31, San Pedro.

California, Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Idaho, Jan. 1-3, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 3-31, enroute to and based on Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Cruisers, Battle Force.

Concord, Marblehead, Memphis, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, based on San Diego.

Omaha, Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Richmond, Jan. 1-15, Bremerton, Wash.; Jan. 18-31, San Francisco; Jan. 20-31, San Diego.

Aircraft, Battle Force.

Rear Admiral H. V. Butler, Commander. Saratoga and Lexington, Jan. 1-10, San Pedro; Jan. 11-18, San Diego; Jan. 18-31, San Pedro.

Langley, San Diego, Calif.

Ranger, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Minecraft, Battle Force.

Rear Admiral Sinclair Gannon, Commander.

Ogala, Gamble, Montgomery, Ramsay, Breese, Lark, Quail, Whippoorwill and Tanager, based on Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Destroyers, Battle Force.

Rear Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Commander. Detroit (flagship), Decatur, Litchfield, Melville, Aaron Ward, Buchanan, Hale, Crowninshield, Dorsey, Elliott, Lea, Roper, Chandler, Hovey, Long, Southard, McLeish, McCormick, Simpson, Truxtun, Alden, Broome, Sicard, Pruitt, Evans, Phillips, Twiggs, Wickes, based on San Diego, Calif.

Boggs, Altair, Lamberton, Dent, Rath-burne, Waters, Talbot, Zane, Wasmuth, San Diego, Calif.

Trever, Mare Island, Calif.

Perry, Jan. 1-22, Mare Island; Jan. 24-31, San Diego.

Preble, Tracy and Dahlgren, based on Canal Zone.

SCOUTING FORCE

Admiral E. H. Campbell, Commander. Houston (flagship), San Pedro, Calif.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities on December 19 shows increases for the week of \$367,000,000 in holdings of United States

Indianapolis, Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Cruisers, Scouting Force.

Vice Admiral Harris Laning, Commander. Chicago (flagship), Chester, Louisville, Salt Lake City, Northampton, Vestal, based on San Pedro, Calif.

Pensacola, Jan. 1-5, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jan. 16, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 16-Feb. 5, enroute to San Pedro, Calif.

Portland, Jan. 1-19, San Pedro; Jan. 21-31, Mare Island, Calif.

San Francisco, Jan. 1-11, Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; Jan. 12-31, San Pedro.

Astoria, Navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Minneapolis, Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Orleans, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and preparing to join U. S. Fleet.

Tuscaloosa, Navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destroyers, Scouting Force.

Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, Commander. Raleigh, Whitby, Dallas and Williamson, Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Dobbin (flagship), Hopkins, Bernadou, Cole, Dupont, Tarbell, Yarnall, Greer, Upshur, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Breckinridge, Childs, Barry, Gilmer, Bainbridge, Brooks, Kane, Reuben James, Goff, McFarland, Humphreys, Fox, Lawrence, Sands, Ellis, Hatfield, King, San Diego, Calif.

Hamilton, Newport, R. I.

J. F. Talbot, Jacob Jones, Badger, Norfolk, Va.

Tillman, Tattnall, Norfolk, Va.

Babbitt, Jan. 1-8, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 8-31, Annapolis, Md.

Training Squadron, Scouting Force.

Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, Commander. Arkansas (flagship) and Wyoming, Jan. 1-7, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jan. 8-21, Norfolk, Va.; Jan. 27-31, Culebra, W. I.

Fairfax, Overton, Sturtevant, training reservists in Third Naval District; Manley, in First Naval District; Dickerson in 7th Naval District; Leary in Fifth Naval District; Herbert in 4th Naval District; Schneck in 8th Naval District.

SUBMARINE FORCE

Rear Admiral C. W. Cole, Commander. Bushnell (flagship), Dolphin, Holland, Barracuda, Bass, Narwhal, Nautilus, Cachalot and Ortolan, San Diego, Calif.

Bonita, Mare Island, Calif.

Semmes, Falcon, R-2, R-4, R-10, R-11, R-13, R-14, S-20, New London.

Argonaut, Widgeon, Beaver, Seagull, Keosauqua, S-1, S-18, S-21 to S-25, S-43 to S-47, based on Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Mallard, S-15, S-10 to S-13, S-48, Coco Solo, C. Z.

S-14, S-16, Coco Solo, C. Z., and enroute to Philadelphia, Pa.

S-17, Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BASE FORCE

Rear Admiral Geo. T. Pettingill, Commander.

Argonne (flagship), based on San Pedro, Calif.

Aircraft, Base Force.

Rear Admiral A. W. Johnson, Commander.

Wright (flagship), Jan. 1-3, San Diego; San Jose, Guatamala, Jan. 10-12; Jan. 15-19, Coco Solo, C. Z.; Jan. 21-31, operations in Caribbean; Gannet, Jan. 1-3, San Diego; Jan. 16-20, Coco Solo; Jan. 21-31, operations in Caribbean; Sandpiper, Jan. 1-13, San Diego; Jan. 14-31, Mare Island.

Lapwing and Teal, Jan. 1-20, Coco Solo; Jan. 21-31, operations in Caribbean.

Pelican, Avocet and Swan, based on Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Train, Base Force.

Brazos, Jan. 1-7, Canal Zone; Jan. 18-31, San Pedro.

Utah, Medusa, Algoma, Pinola, Bobolink, Vireo, Kingfisher, Kalmar, Partridge, Grebe, Rail, Robin, Tern based on San Pedro-San Diego area.

Cuyama, Jan. 1-3, San Pedro; Jan. 5-11, Mare Island; Jan. 12-22, San Pedro; Jan. 27-31, Bremerton, Wash.

Neches, Jan. 1-14, San Diego; Jan. 14-19, San Pedro; Jan. 23-28, Bremerton, Wash.; Feb. 2, San Pedro.

Relief, San Pedro, Calif.

Arctic, Jan. 1-5, San Francisco; Jan. 7-9, San Pedro; Jan. 11-31, San Francisco.

Bridge, Jan. 1-7, San Diego; Jan. 7, San Pedro; Jan. 9-19, San Francisco; Jan. 21-23, San Pedro; Jan. 22-31, San Diego.

Sonoma, Jan. 1-14, Mare Island; Jan. 16-31, San Pedro.

Kanawha, Jan. 1-7, San Pedro area; Jan. 16-19, Honolulu, T. H.; Jan. 28-31, San Pedro.

Brant, Mare Island, Calif.

Government direct obligations, \$54,000,000 in other securities, \$572,000,000 in Government deposits and \$19,000,000 in time deposits, and decreases of \$21,000,000 in net demand deposits and \$107,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks.

Loans on securities to brokers and dealers in New York City increased \$23,000,000 at reporting member banks in the New York district and \$25,000,000 at all reporting banks; loans on securities to brokers and dealers outside of New York remained unchanged; and loans on securities to others declined \$8,000,000 in the New York district and \$9,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased substantially in nearly all districts, the total increase being \$367,000,000; holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government show little change for the week; and holdings of other securities increased \$44,000,000 in the New York district and \$52,000,000 at all reporting banks.

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Navy Personnel Bill
(Continued from First Page)

1912 maximum will be accomplished by 1948. While this number will provide sufficient officers for the surface ships of a treaty Navy, it will not furnish enough officers for the naval aircraft of such a fleet. It is the plan to later introduce legislation to employ reserve officers on extended tours of active duty to man the additional airplanes.

The bill as approved by the President places a limit on the number of rear admirals, captains and commanders permitted in peace time. The present percentages in grade are retained but there is established a limit of 63 rear admirals, 240 captains and 515 commanders. The lieutenant commanders grade would be enlarged in peace-time to carry the additional officers authorized for the upper three grades.

A proposal advanced by the Navy Department to create a permanent grade of admiral and vice admiral was not incorporated in the bill.

Another section would remove existing restrictions on the employment of retirement officers in civil life. Present law prohibits employment of retired naval officers by any firm doing business with the Government. This has been strictly construed so as to restrict retired officers to a very few lines of civil employment. The bill would amend the law to that now governing retired Army officers—prohibiting them from acting as a sales agent for firms dealing with the War Department. The proposed bill also proposes to amend the law regarding employment of retired officers in a civil position with the Federal Government. Officers retired for age, length of service or service ineligibility for promotion would be permitted to draw both his retired pay and the civil pay up to \$3,000 and if the civil was in excess of \$3,000 a year, he could waive his retired pay while holding the civilian position.

Provision is made for an increase in the Dental Corps. Present law authorizes one dental officer for each thousand personnel authorized. The bill would provide one officer for each five hundred actual strength.

Authority would be granted to the Secretary of the Navy to transfer line officers of the rank of lieutenant commander and below to the staff corps. This authority is necessary to carry out the approved policy of the Roosevelt Reorganization Board, for existing limit transfers above certain ages.

Report on Army Investigation
(Continued from First Page)

United States and to the interests of these individuals and corporations seeking business with the United States.

"On the one hand, there have been disclosed special agents or lobbyists for certain dealers who have been employed almost solely by reason of their supposed ability to make special contacts with government officials and secure special consideration or advance information for their employers ***. It was testified that 'loans' or 'gifts,' in money apparently, had been made to at least two War Department officials in high positions.

"Special discounts and favorable trades on the purchase of new cars also have been given to inspection officials in a position to influence the purchase of cars ***.

"On the other hand there have been disclosed officials having authority in the matter of inspection and procurement, who have not only willingly accepted frequent entertainment and special discounts as offered to them but have sought such entertainment."

Criticism is made of several phases of the War Department procurement practices. It is proposed that specifications for trucks be written much further in advance of the letting of bids than is now the case in order that bidders whose products do not conform with the specifications can change them. It is also recommended that the writing of specifications for motor vehicles should

be in the hands of a single agency rather than having the heads of several bureaus responsible. Another recommendation in the report is that the Quartermaster General hold a conference with representatives of the automobile industry and the Comptroller General before the issuance of bids.

The committee condemned what it termed "practice" of conducting government business outside of government offices, in hotel rooms and private homes. They cite the case of an unnamed "high ranking officer" who loaned an advance copy of some specifications which had been furnished ahead of time to a dealer. This same officer, it is charged, gave a note to a lobbyist which he has not repaid. Amendment of the "Manchu law" to prevent this officer and other legal officers from serving continuously in Washington is advocated. The suggestion also is made that civilian attorneys might be substituted for officers who perform no military duties.

Declaring that the committee had not had time to go into several phases of the situation the report urges an inquiry into present methods of property accounting and into the exchange of obsolete property for new property.

Thanks is given in the report for the cooperation of the General Accounting Office, the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The report also acknowledges with appreciation the services rendered by an officer of the War Department.

National Guard Report

A high state of efficiency in the National Guard of the United States is indicated in the annual report of Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, chief of the National Guard Bureau, made public this week.

General Leach's report set forth the state of the National Guard in a manner similar to his splendid report to the National Guard Association this Fall, which was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In conclusion the General said:

"The continued progress of the National Guard reported in the 1933 Annual Report of this Bureau has been maintained during 1934. Adverse conditions have been successfully met in a way that reflects credit on the ability and loyalty of the Guard and proves its stability; or have been offset by new assets such as improved facilities and matériel made available by the recovery program of the administration.

"This progress not only supplies the States and the Nation with a dependable force for use in crises but likewise, because of the educational value of the training, is a constant asset in time of peace.

"The citizen soldiers gain useful practical knowledge of hygiene, first aid, of technical subjects, administrative methods, and the like. They learn useful habits: Respect for duly constituted authority, courtesy, orderliness, thoroughness, precision, self-control, and self-respect. In short, the National Guard is a great school of good citizenship, which continually pours into the blood stream of the body politic wholesome corpuscles which help to purge it from dangerous infections.

"Because of the harmonious relations which exist between the State military authorities and the National Guard Bureau and the wholehearted and loyal support given the policies which have helped to bring the National Guard to its present state of efficiency, these policies will be continued.

"Further progress may confidently be expected, because, while the National Guard has a legitimate pride in its achievements, it is also aware of its defects and is concerned in remedying them."

Health of Army "Excellent"

The report of Maj. Gen. Robert U. Patterson, The Surgeon General of the Army, made public this week, revealed that during the calendar year 1933 the health of the Army was "excellent," the

admission rate to treatment being the lowest in the history of the Army.

In regarding to Medical commissioned personnel the report stated:

"During the fiscal year 1934, 33 first lieutenants, Medical Corps Reserve, were appointed in the Regular Army. These officers were qualified during the fiscal year 1933 as a result of internships in Army hospitals and examination and observation under the provisions of AR 605-10. Twenty-five appointments were made as of July 1, 1933, and the balance as vacancies occurred. The corps was held at full strength until October 1, 1933.

"As a result of the examination for admission to the corps held in March 1934, 46 applicants were qualified for appointment during the fiscal year 1935. Because of the fact it was necessary to suspend appointment of interns during 1934 due to the reduced and uncertain income from the care of Veterans' Administration beneficiaries no candidates were qualified through this system.

"In order to provide for reestablishment of the Army hospital internship system in 1935, an item was included in the estimates for the Medical Department appropriation to provide for the pay and allowances of interns on a civilian employee status which was the original plan of the system when inaugurated in 1920. Upon enactment of the Army Appropriation Bill for 1935 in March, applications for appointment to internships as of July 1, 1934, were solicited and 12 candidates were selected for training during the next fiscal year. From this number selection of qualified doctors will be made for appointment in the Regular Corps."

Report on Flight Pay

The report of the Interdepartmental Committee named two weeks ago to study flight pay is expected to be in the hands of President Roosevelt today.

Following consideration of the question within the departments affected—War, Navy, and Treasury—representatives met December 24 to draft a report for the President. The study was made at the direction of the chief executive in connection with the authority granted him by Congress two years to curtail, abolish or readjust additional compensation allowed aviators of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. He has never exercised this authority, although a report on the matter was made by the departments involved more than a year ago.

Attending the conference December 24 were: Rear Adm. William D. Leahy, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Brig. Gen. C. E. Kilbourne, USA, Assistant Chief of Staff; Comdr. R. R. Waesche, USCG, aide to the commandant of the Coast Guard; and Eugene Vidal, director of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Aeronautics.

Previously the War Department views had been drafted by General Kilbourne and Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, assistant chief of the Air Corps, and approved by the Secretary of War, while Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, Navy budget officer, had drawn up the report for the Secretary of the Navy.

Award of Goodrich Trophy

The Chief of Cavalry, Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, announced this week that Troop B, 1st Squadron, 3rd Cavalry, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. commanded by Capt. Hugh G. Culton, is the winner of the 1934 Goodrich Trophy Training Test. The second, third and fourth places were won, respectively, by:

Troop E, 8th Cavalry, Ft. Bliss, Tex., commanded by Capt. Thomas F. Sheehan.

Troop A, 6th Cavalry, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., commanded by 1st Lt. Paul M. Martin.

Troop E, 13th Cavalry, Ft. Riley, Kan., commanded by 1st Lt. Frederick R. Pitts.

The 3rd Cavalry having won the Goodrich Trophy Training Test three times, the regiment is awarded permanent title

to the Goodrich Trophy, which will be retained for the present in the Office of the Chief of Cavalry. The annual competition for the Goodrich Trophy is, therefore, terminated.

Status of Promotion**ARMY PROMOTION STATUS****Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since December 21, 1934.**

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—William F. Robinson, Jr., IGD (Inf.), No. 14, page 140, Oct. 1934. A. L. & Dir. Vacancies None. Senior Lieut. Col.—Augustine A. Hoffmann, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Jack W. Heard, Cav., No. 609, page 142. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Walter K. Dunn, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Candler A. Wilkinson, Cav., No. 2357, page 148. Vacancies—None. Senior Captain—John A. Hettlinger, Cav.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Ernest C. Norman, FA, No. 5817, page 160. Vacancies—14. Senior 1st Lieutenant if vacancies were filled—John S. Winn, Jr., FA.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—Frederick Giddings, Inf., No. 8491, page 170. Vacancies—19. Senior 2nd Lieut. if vacancies were filled—Nelson M. Lynde, Jr., Inf.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

December 28, 1934

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the Navy.

Line

Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, Capt. Herbert B. Riebe, Comdr. Edmund W. Burrough, Lt. Comdr. John Perry, Lt. Jackson S. Champlin.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. John B. Dennis, Capt. G. W. Calver, Comdr. John R. White, Lt. Comdr. Fred M. Rohow, Lt. Clifford W. Moore.

Dental Corps

Comdr. Everett K. Patton, Lt. Comdr. Raymond D. Reid, Lt. Walter P. Caruthers.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. George G. Seibels, Capt. John H. Knapp, Comdr. Herman G. Bowerfield, Lt. Comdr. David W. Robinson, Lt. William L. Patton, Lt. (jg) George A. Johnson.

Chaplain

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Thomas L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. Stanton W. Salisbury, Lt. Emmett O'Neill.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. Richard M. Watt, Capt. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., Comdr. Gordon W. Nelson, Lt. Comdr. Calvin M. Bolster, Lt. John H. Spiller.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. John N. Laycock, Lt. Comdr. Chas. T. Dickerman, Lt. William B. Howard.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

December 28, 1934

Last Commissioned Last to make number

Brigadier General

Richard P. Williams Richard P. Williams

Colonel

Calvin B. Matthews Robert L. Denig

Lieutenant Colonel

Lloyd L. Leach Lloyd L. Leach

Majors

Louis E. Woods George H. Morse, Jr.

Captain

Gregon A. Williams Gregon A. Williams

First Lieutenant

Walker A. Reaves James H. Brower

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Recognize Service Academies

As a result of the efforts of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, the U. S. Civil Service Commission has ruled that in the future, graduates of the three service academies—Military, Naval and Coast Guard—who hold Bachelor of Science degrees, will be recognized at "college graduates" for qualification for appointment to Government positions.

The action of the Civil Service Commission came about following a rejection of the application of a West Point graduate, Class of 1926 (resigned) for appointment as Senior Industrial Economist, Department of Labor. In rejecting the application, the Commission stated that it was because of failure "to show college graduation and the right type of qualifying experience." The applicant called the Commission's attention to the fact that he had shown that he was a graduate of West Point, and when that body failed to reverse its decision, Col. Alexander R. Piper, USA-Ret., President, Association of Graduates of the Academy took up the matter.

"As to the first cause of rejection, may I ask upon what grounds you disqualify a graduate of the United States Military Academy?" declared Colonel Piper in a letter to the Commission. "It would appear to be a regrettable condition for the Government, through the United States Civil Service Commission to reject an applicant for a position through the United States Civil Service Commission, a Government Bureau, who has qualified for a diploma given under the hand of the Academic Board of the United States Military Academy, one of the greatest educational institutions in the world; and, who under the Act of Congress dated April 25, 1933, has been given a degree of 'Bachelor of Science.' From your decision am I to understand that all Graduates of the United States Military Academy are disqualified for Civil Service positions, requiring applicant to be a graduate of a college or university because you do not include the United States Military Academy under the classification of a college or university?" *

"As President of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy and on behalf of that Association, I wish to protest against your decision in disqualifying graduates of the United States Military Academy from consideration for United States Civil Service positions, when your specifications for the position specify that applicant must be a graduate of a college or university of recognized standing with a bachelor's degree."

Receiving no reply from the Civil Service Commission, Colonel Piper on Sept. 12, 1934, nearly a month after his first letter, wrote again asking for an answer. In October, the applicant for the position received a communication from the Commission stating, among other things:

"It is not clear from your application what course you pursued at the United States Military Academy. Graduation with a bachelor's degree is one of the prerequisites for all grades of this examination and, in view of the competitive nature of the Commission's examinations, equivalents are not accepted for definitely announced requirements."

In November, Colonel Piper again wrote to the Commission, this time addressing his letter to the President of that body, calling attention to the Act of Congress authorizing the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Coast Guard Academy to confer the degree of bachelor of science upon graduates, "from and after the date of the accrediting of said academies by the Association of American Universities" and to the fact that West Point was accredited by the Association in 1925. Degrees were conferred retroactively upon members of the West Point classes 1926-1933, he informed the Commission.

"I am making this inquiry in the interest of all the graduates of the United States Military Academy and not specifically in reference to Mr. —," said Colonel Piper.

"I respectfully ask if you will kindly give me a decision on this point:

"Is a graduate of the United States Military Academy who has had conferred upon

him the degree of bachelor of science, eligible under the Civil Service law for positions which require that the applicant must be a college graduate?"

This finally brought action. The President of the Commission wrote to Colonel Piper that he had caused their Board of Appeals and Review to give consideration to the application in question and to the inquiry propounded. Going at great lengths to show that the applicant lacked the required experience for the position in question the Commission affirmed the cancellation of the application, holding however that graduation from West Point did meet the educational requirement.

"Replying specifically to the inquiry contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, you are advised that, in the absence of any further educational requirement or restriction, such as major subject or kind of course, the degree of Bachelor of Science conferred by the United States Military Academy will fulfill the educational requirement of the Commission's examinations where college graduation is the requirement," stated the President of the Commission in his letter to Colonel Piper.

This statement indicates that the Commission will hereafter recognize graduates of the three service academies as "college graduates" when they hold the degree of bachelor of science. Graduates of West Point of the classes of 1926 to 1933 have had the degree conferred upon them retroactively, while beginning with the class of 1934 the degree appears on the Academy

diploma. Certificates for the classes 1926-1933 are being prepared at the Military Academy, it is stated, and will be furnished about next summer.

The Naval Academy was accredited by the Association of American Universities in 1930, and graduates of the classes of 1931 and 1932 had the degree conferred upon them retroactively. Certificates are furnished graduates of these classes upon application, it is stated at the Navy Department. The Coast Guard Academy has not as yet been accredited by the Association, but recognition by that body is expected shortly. A group of prominent university heads have been conferring with Coast Guard officials as to minor changes in the school's curriculum, which when carried out will make the Academy conform to the Association's requirements.

Presents Trophies

Fort Monmouth, N. J. — Col. A. S. Cowan, Commanding Officer, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., made the annual awards of trophies to members of the post who participated in athletics during the year 1934, at the Post Gymnasium, Dec. 20, at 4:00 o'clock. Colonel Cowan congratulated the men upon their success during the past year and upon the splendid sportsmanship of the teams taking part in the various athletic activities. These annual awards are made in furtherance of Colonel Cowan's policy to permit every enlisted man to compete in some form of athletics.

Representative Parks' Views

The expectation that "very harmonious" relations will exist this year between the War Department and the House subcommittee committee on military appropriations was voiced yesterday by Representative Tilman B. Parks, Democrat of Arkansas, who will succeed Representative Ross Collins, of Mississippi, as chairman of that sub-committee in the next Congress.

"We expect to start hearings on the War Department appropriations bill about January 15," Mr. Parks told the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, "and I expect that they will not take very long. We will be just as liberal as we can. Of course we must be guided by the Budget."

Representative Parks declared that he personally is in favor of increasing the officer and enlisted strength of the Army. "If I had my way," he said, "we would build the Army up. It is essential. I will push it as far as I can."

The Arkansan revealed himself as having definite views on the question of Army promotion. He said that he favored selection if based on efficiency but is unalterably opposed to any selection out based on age. He hopes to see a promotion bill passed at the coming session, he said, and looks for restoration of full pay and abolition of the pay freeze on longevity.

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